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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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month, delivered by carriers.

MORE TO RETURN

Another Batch of Japanese Re- fused Admission.

WHAT THE RESIDENTS WOULD DO

No Trouble Between Them and Hawaiian Gov't.

Documents Forwarded to Tokio
May all be Asked to Re-
turn to Japan.

The Japanese residents interested in
their countrymen who have recently
been returned to Japan, have prepared
documents to be forwarded to Japan by
the Rio Janeiro today. Besides a gen-
eral complaint against the action of
this Government, they send a copy of
the resolutions adopted at the meet-
ing held last week.

What further action will be taken by
the Japanese is not known. In con-
versation with a reporter last night, a
member of the committee said:

"I cannot say what the outcome will
be. I do know, though, that there will
be no trouble between the Japanese
residents of Hawaii and the Govern-
ment of the Islands. We are interest-
ed, of course, but we do not consider
the fight is ours; it is for the two Gov-
ernments to handle. The Japanese
feel that they have not been justly
treated by this Government, and this
has been set forth in detail to the of-
ficials at Tokio, and it remains for them
to act as they deem best. We do not
know what the result will be; we would
not disclose it if we did.

"My opinion is that our Government
will notify all Japanese residents here,
through the Consul, that they may re-
turn to Japan, if they wish, but it
does not follow that they will leave.
Some laborers who are dissatisfied may
grasp the opportunity and go back.
Some of the better class, who may feel
that their patriotism has not been en-
couraged here will want to join with
the laborers and go to Japan. Such
a radical step would not be taken by
the merchants, unless a majority of the
laborers should leave the Islands. The
trade of the Japanese merchants is al-
most exclusively with their country-
men. Some of the retailers, of course,
have some trade with natives and for-
eigners, but the large firms deal with
the storekeepers on the Islands who
sell to the laborers.

"The people who will suffer most
from the return of the Japanese will
be the immigration companies. When
they begin business the Japanese Gov-
ernment exacts a deposit of \$10,000 in
gold. This acts as a bond for the fair
treatment of the Japanese subjects who
leave the country through the efforts
of the companies. If anything goes
wrong, and it is proven that the fault
is with the company, this deposit is
drawn upon for indemnity to the em-
igrants. If any company does a larger
business than the amount of the bond
would warrant, the company is called
upon for a further assessment. On one
occasion 600 Japanese were sent by the
Hiroshima company to Vladivostok,
in Russia. Some disagreement occur-
ed, and the men returned to Japan.
The matter was investigated by the
Government, and, without its being
taken into court, awarded each man
\$75 indemnity.

"I think the same rule will be fol-
lowed in the case of those sent back
from Honolulu if it is shown that the
blame is with the immigration com-
panies. The Government will award
the men \$75 each, unless they take
their cases to court, in which event
they may get more, certainly not less.
The damages to those who have been
rejected during the past week will
amount to nearly \$45,000, which is con-
siderable.

"The agents for one or two com-
panies here have written to the man-
agers in Japan that it is foolish to con-
tinue sending free laborers to Hawaii,
because of the difficulty encountered in
bringing them in. After this last ex-
perience I guess the advice will be
heeded."

The investigation of the cases of
the immigrants by the Sakura-Mar-
u ended at 9 o'clock last night. Minister
Cooper, Collector General Castle, Ches-
ter Doyle, B. L. Marx and P. L. Weav-
er, the latter from the law office of W.
R. Castle, spent most of yesterday at
quarantine. Mr. Weaver conducted the

examination on behalf of the Collector
General during the morning session,
but in the afternoon Mr. Castle took
his place and Mr. Weaver returned to
town.

There were 216 passengers on board
the steamer, and all but two—babies—
had passports. The examination was
conducted on the same lines as the
previous one, and a majority of the
men found to be here under almost
identical conditions as those who left
on Friday. A number proved them-
selves to be bona-fide possessors of
\$50 or more each, and they were al-
lowed to land. Those admitted number
153, including the two infants. One
hundred and sixty-three were found
deficient in qualifications, and were
sent back to be put on the Sakura-
Maru. They will be taken on board the
steamer today.

It depends, of course, how careful
the customs authorities in Seattle are
whether or not these immigrants will
not secure a landing in the United
States. Some may prefer to remain
there to going to Japan. Having in
their possession the amount required
by United States law, they may be al-
lowed to land.

ANOTHER IMPORT

Washington May Send Us Butter.

Senator McCandless Talks of
Sound Country—Seattle Cap-
tures Alaskan Trade.

Senator John McCandless was on the
street yesterday, after a pleasant visit
to his old home in the East and in
Washington State. The Senator drop-
ped into business at once, and was
pleased with the work on the wells at
Waipid.

"Annexation was not talked of much
in the States while I was there," said
the Senator. "Every one was interest-
ed in the inaugural and wouldn't talk
about anything else. It seemed to be
the opinion of every one east of the
Rockies who had time to think about
anything but McKinley's inauguration,
that annexation was the thing, and
they expressed themselves as favorable
to the scheme. They look upon it as
the natural result.

"One old friend of mine, the Mayor
of a suburb of Chicago, and manager
for the great J. R. Mott Iron Works,
has always been a hard-headed Demo-
crat, but the way the Cleveland admin-
istration treated us on the annexation
question caused him to change his
views. He voted for McKinley, and is
with us on annexation, and believes
firmly that it will come during this ad-
ministration.

"West of the mountains," continued
the Senator, "more particularly Wash-
ington, the action of Congress regard-
ing Hawaii or Cuba does not have the
effect of keeping people awake nights.
They have their thoughts on mining,
and thousands have flocked to Ross-
land and Slocan, in the Kootenay coun-
try, and made fortunes. From what I
could hear, Spokane and Seattle have
gone wild over mining. Many of the
men who have gone into British Col-
umbia mines have become wealthy in a
short time, and this has encouraged
others. Seattle seems to be doing well
enough. Without any apparent effort
she has captured nearly the entire
Alaskan trade, and a great deal of the
Kootenay mining trade as well.

"My time was so short that I could
not spend as much time at my old
home in Ellensburg as I would have
liked. There is a charm about that
part of Washington that makes it ir-
resistible to one who stays there long
enough to get acquainted. The soil
around Ellensburg is rich, and cereals
grow in fine shape. It is a great hay
country, and where there is hay there
is bound to be cattle. The stock around
Ellensburg is in splendid condition
and dairies flourish in consequence. On
the sound, Ellensburg butter is consid-
ered superior to any in the State, and
brings a higher price. I brought a
quantity of it down with me, and have
given it to some friends to try. I don't
think its equal can be made here, be-
cause the quality of feed is different,
and I am satisfied that a trade can be
built up between the Islands and
Washington."

Senator McCandless was much inter-
ested in the Japanese affairs and rather
anxiously awaited the outcome.

It is, or should be, the highest aim
of every merchant to please his cus-
tomers; and that the wide-awake drug
firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling,
Ill., is doing so, is proven by the fol-
lowing, from Mr. Eschleman: "In my
sixteen years' experience in the drug
business I have never seen or sold or
tried a medicine that gave as good
satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold
by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson,
Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for
Hawaiian Islands.

Twenty-three Chinamen were arrest-
ed yesterday afternoon on the charge
of gambling by Special Engha and others
of Kapaa's men.

HAWAIIAN GIRLS

History of Mission Schools in Hawaiian Islands.

WORK OF FAITHFUL TEACHERS

Women Once Downtrod- den and Oppressed.

Motive Should be to Teach Pupils
to Live Near God—Opportunity
Will Come.

The following paper on the subject
of Mission Schools for Girls in these
Islands were prepared by Mrs. S. E.
Bishop for the Woman's Board of Mis-
sions. It proved so interesting and
contained so many valuable suggestions
that it was recently read by request at
a meeting of the Cousin's Society.

In taking up this subject, I propose
to speak first of the earliest work for
Hawaiian women. When the mission-
aries arrived here, they found the
women a down-trodden and oppressed
class. They had just thrown off some
of the tabus of the women, such as
"that women could not eat with men
and many articles of food were for-
bidden them, as bananas and certain
kinds of fish." We find the ladies of
the mission early making efforts to
aid these women.

At an early day, general schools were
established where the ladies made
time to take an active part; here the
women were taught to read, use the
needle, etc. Special religious meetings
were held with them every week on
Friday—known as Poalima. Mrs. H.
Bingham, Sr., organized one at Kawa-
lahao on the roll call of which at one
time were fifteen hundred names. They
came to her for prayer, advice and ex-
hortation. Mother Rice often brings
us now a report of the union found
at the Friday meeting still held by the
women at the Kawaiahao church.
Such meetings were established at all
the other mission stations. Here the
lady was as a mother, with the eager
daughters gathered around her. Prayer
conference drew them into close con-
tact and the earnest words of loving
thoughts were carried to their homes,
some of them to bring forth fruit in
due season. These might be called
Normal Schools of the highest order.

Until 1832 schools had been confined
to adults and thousands were learning
to read and write. About this time
the lady missionaries made an effort
for the native children, but they were
about as hard to catch as wild goats,
but singing, pictures and stories at-
tracted them. Native men and women
who had been taught, came in to
teach the little folks to read and a
little about geography, etc. Repeating
hymns and portions of scripture for-
med part of the lessons.

Boarding schools for boys were
opened in 1831 and 1836 at Lahainaluna
and Hilo. The first boarding school for
girls were opened July 6th, 1837, at
Waialuku, by Rev. J. S. Green with six
girls. Three months later Mrs. Maria
Ogden went to assist in the school.
The next year there was an average
of 50 pupils. In 1839 Mrs. Dr. Judd
visited the school and says: "This
school is the pride of the place. It is
a pleasant sight to watch the little
girls spreading the table, eating with
plates, knives and forks and spoons;
all neatly dressed, learning to sew,
knit and do house work." This school
was a great blessing to Hawaiian
girls. Its influence is still felt. In 1860
when at Lahaina I had a small board-
ing school for girls under seven years
old, the children whose mothers had
been at Waialuku came with netter out-
fit. Stockings and clothing marked in
cross-stitch, etc. In 1841 Rev. Mr.
Green left and the place was taken by
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey, who
continued to carry on the work, as-
sisted by Miss Ogden for eight years.
For various reasons the school was
disbanded in 1848. Other small board-
ing schools had been in operation in
other places, as that of Mrs. Coan at
Hilo in 1837, Mrs. Lyons at Waimea
and others.

In 1859 Miss Ogden opened a family
school at Makiki, Honolulu, which was
well attended and continued until Miss
Ogden's failing health compelled her to
give it up in 1868. During the 60's
much interest was awakened on the
subject of girls' boarding schools, and
several private enterprises were start-
ed. In 1860 and 1861 I had a small
family school of thirteen girls all
under seven years of age. I have felt
great interest in following the after-
life of these girls. Some of them made
our hearts ache, because in older years
they fell into ways of sin. One very
promising girl became a victim to lep-
rosy and died in Oregon where her
father had moved with his family.
Little Lizzie, the beautiful pet of the
school, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs.
O. H. Gulick who educated her and she
became a noble Christian woman. She
married at the East, and died recently,
leaving two promising children who,
with their father, deeply mourn her
loss. Some of these girls have been
marked examples of uprightness among
their people. Even those who "went
wrong" for a time are now living re-

spectable lives in their own homes. I
am thankful that God gave me that
opportunity to do good to those little
ones. Mr. Dr. Smith of Koioa had a
school on Kauai. About this time Mr.
and Mrs. O. H. Gulick had a similar
school at Waiohinu, Hawaii, but two
years later removed to Waiolu, Oahu,
and opened a larger school there. In
1871 Miss Mary Green took charge of
this flourishing school and continued
in active service until 1882 at which
time the school was disbanded.

Another school was established by
Miss Lizzie Lyons at Kohala in 1874.
With some interruptions this school
has been and is still a centre of use-
fulness at Kohala. Father Bond took
a great interest in its well being and
did much for it. From 1863 to 1866
Rev. C. B. Andrews and his wife had
a family school at Makawao. From
1866 to 1869 Miss Mary Green had the
school, at that time the original build-
ing was burned. Mr. Andrews was an
enthusiastic worker in the cause of
girls' schools, a new building was erect-
ed and the school reopened in 1871 with
Mr. and Mrs. Andrews at the head, and
Miss Helen Carpenter assistant. In
1874 Miss Carpenter became principal
and under her efficient management
the school became, we might almost
say, the Mt. Holyoke of the Islands.
Miss Carpenter was a very mother to
the girls entrusted to her care and the
reward was given her to see many of
them become missionaries to the
more distant isles of Micronesia, oth-
ers wives of pastors here and filling
other responsible positions. Rich gold-
en sheaves for the Master have been
gathered from East Maui Female
Seminary.

This school still retains its high re-
putation under efficient teachers.

Miss Carpenter, having borne the
burden and heat of this work for
many years, was obliged to leave it
for others to do; but her strong heart-
love turns to dear Makawao.

Kawaiahao Seminary is a name fa-
miliar to you all. The inception of
this school emanated from Mrs. Halsey
Gulick. In 1863, when living in the old
mission premises on the mauka side of
King street, she took several Hawa-
ian girls into her family to be brought
up with her own children, having al-
ready adopted a little girl brought
from Micronesia, sweet little Katie,
who died in early life, a lovely Chris-
tian. The mother love was strong in
that little group as some of us remem-
ber. The usefulness of such a school
became evident and after three years
of patient and much restricted effort
on the part of Mrs. Gulick the Mission
Children's Society invited Miss Lydia
Bingham, then principal of a Female
College in Ohio, to come to Honolulu
and to be a teacher in this school. Her
love for the land of her birth and in-
terest for the children of the people to
whom her father and mother had given
their early lives, led her to accept the
position, and in March, 1867, she ar-
rived on the Morning Star via Cape
Horn. The old stone buildings which
had formerly been used as printing
office and bindery by the mission, with
the house of Rev. E. W. Clark, then
occupied by Dr. H. Gulick, were re-
paired and remodelled, to enlarge and
make more comfortable the necessary
rooms for the school now successfully
started. It would be impossible to tell
those of you who only know the pres-
ent building, how crowded and uncom-
fortable some of those rooms were,
but we rejoiced, for it was improve-
ment! Miss Bingham soon became
principal of the school; in 1869 Miss
Elizabeth B. Bingham came as assist-
ant to her sister, Miss Margaret Flay-
man had before this become an assist-
ant in the sewing department. The
school now numbered 50. To those of
us who were then watching the efforts
of these Christian ladies the school be-
came the centre of great interest. The
excellent discipline, the loving care,
the neatness and skill shown in all
departments of domestic life, the thor-
oughness of the teaching and the high
Christian spirit which pervaded it all
caused rejoicing that such an impulse
had been given to education for Ha-
waiian girls. I'll not draw aside the
curtain to tell you of the perplexities
and trials and discouragements that
beset those faithful teachers. They
bore it all with Christian fortitude.
God has given them the reward of see-
ing many of those girls grown to be
esteemed members of their homes and
society, and some have gone over the
river, jewels fit for the Master's crown.
In 1873 when Miss Lydia Bingham be-
came the wife of Dr. Coan of Hilo, Miss
E. K. Bingham became principal. For
the next eight years Miss Bingham was
at the head of the institution. Though
not strong in health, Miss B's love for
the Master's work enabled her to carry
on the school in a most successful man-
ner. Many excellent Christian ladies
were at different times her assistants
in different departments, but we will
not attempt to mention them here.

The Christian atmosphere which
pervaded the school was very marked,
and many girls went out with their
hearts full of love for Christ and ear-
nest desire to live good lives, who will
never forget their home in Kawaiahao
Seminary. May the dear teacher, who
has been kept through many sad years
of suffering "for the natives use," find
a rich reward in the glorious, painless
home beyond.

Miss Helen Norton became principal
in 1880. It was during her incumbency
that more decided improvements and
enlargement of the buildings began,
and the growth has been gradual, until
now nothing of the old buildings re-
main. I will not detail succeeding prin-
ciples and teachers, many capable and
successful ones, but will turn briefly
to the present school. Miss Paulding
being principal with seven assistants
and a hundred pupils. It is a Christian
institution. Bible study forms part
of the curriculum, interest in foreign mis-
sions as well as home work, shows it-
self in their missionary society, Lima

Kokua, from which frequent donations
go to other lands. The intellectual cul-
ture is shown in their excellent schol-
arship, while the sewing and domestic
departments bring credit to pupils and
teachers. This Kawaiahao stands a
speaking evidence of what is being
done for Hawaiian girls. A noble edi-
fice stands in another part of the city,
which we cannot forget. Herself edu-
cated in the Royal School by Mr. and
Mrs. A. Cooke, Bernice Pauahi Bis-
hop desired to show her gratitude to
God and her love for Hawaiian people
by leaving her large fortune to be
applied for the furtherance of the edu-
cation of Hawaiians. Visit the Kame-
hameha Girls' School and you will
have one proof of how this has been
done. A place of beauty, in itself, it
must be refining. With Miss Pope and
her able corps of teachers, what more
is there to be asked for? We have
spoken of the strong Christian ele-
ment at Kawaiahao, the same is found
here. Many daughters of American
parents have never had such advan-
tages. Blessed be the noble woman
who conferred such benefits upon her
race. Let the girls aim high and with
pure motives and actions thus honor
her.

My topic closes with the question,
what is it still necessary to do for
Hawaiian girls? This implies that
something is needed. As you see
schools of a high order are already
established for their education. Then
we must come to the personal influ-
ence. Strengthen them in their desire
for what is pure, that they may abhor
all that is evil. An Industrial Home
was started a few years ago under the
auspices of the Cousin's Society, but
it did not prove successful, the real
object could not be obtained at that
time. There are now individuals who
are seeking to find some method by
which a Sheltering Home may be open-
ed for Hawaiian girls when they leave
school. But the success of such plans
lies largely with the girls themselves,
with their own wishes, motives and
actions. We must remember how much
that is evil meets them on every side,
not only in their own homes, but also
in the example of hundreds of foreign-
ers, who are found on these islands
agents of Satan, who stand ready and
eager to overthrow by wily temptations
the good influences that have been
around them at school.

We must teach them to feel that we
love them and long to have their con-
fidence; that neither we, nor they can
stand in our own strength; we must
strive to raise their tone of moral sen-
timent. They must feel that they have
a "moral responsibility." They must
have a desire for lives of usefulness
rather than of ease and luxury. To be
happy one must work—work hard,
with the hands perhaps,—let them feel
that work is honorable and pleasant.
They may study and attain fine mental
acquirements, but they must come to
the place where they are ready to reach
out to others and help them; for truly
useful lives.

Then while we labor to educate and
uplift them, let the deep-down motive
be to guide them by our own lives and
counsels to strive daily to live near to
God, that He may lead them through
the purifying influence of the Holy
Spirit to seek those things that are
pure, that are lovely, that are of good
report.

Let us each watch our opportunity
to aid in some way the faithful teach-
ers who are giving their strength in
this work. We may find it in the kin-
dergarten for the little ones, or with
the mother who bring them here, or
with the older girls in the Sunday
school or the kindly word or act to the
young woman who is striving to help
herself.

There has been some talk of placing
some reliable Hawaiian women as ma-
tron or mother in a home for young
women, from which they might go out
to regular daily employment.

May God give wisdom as to what
means it is best to use in this work,
that they may be wisely carried into
effect and result in great good to those
we long to aid.

Circuit Court News.

On his own petition, filed yesterday
in the Circuit Court before Judge Car-
ter, E. R. Hendry, lately manager of
the Hawaiian Hardware Company, was
adjudged a bankrupt, and the Court
ordered Friday, March 26th next, for
proof of claims and election of as-
signee. Liabilities amount to \$11,950;
assets to about \$7,550. A. G. M. Rob-
ertson appeared for the petitioner.

Motion was made yesterday by Kin-
ney & Ballou, counsel for plaintiff in
the case of Peter Hish & Co. vs. Francis
Dunn, et al., for decree.

Exceptions were filed to decision of
Court and allowed yesterday in the
case of A. Feek vs. Oahu Railway and
Land Company.

Commissioner W. L. Wilcox has filed
his supplementary report of the survey
made in the land dispute between
Kauai and Gaspar Silva.

An order was handed down by the
Court yesterday discharging the guard-
ian of the Holstein heirs.

March 21st is the day set by stipu-
lation for hearing the case of Young
Hee vs. John T. Baker et al.

Judgment with costs is allowed Mrs.
Elizabeth B. Waterhouse, and bill of
costs was filed.

Bill of costs was filed in the case of
Benson Smith vs. F. G. Eytan Walker.

It has been stipulated between coun-
sel that the case of J. A. King, receiv-
er, vs. Crandall et al., be brought up
March 27.

The heirs of Kileimakali have been
ordered by the Court to execute a con-
veyance to Hainakolu Kamakau of an
individual half of certain pieces of
land in Maui.

In the case of J. A. Magoon, admin-
istrator for the estate of Chung Lung,
vs. S. Ah Mui, judgment has been ren-
dered for plaintiff for \$109.26, with
interest from May 1890.

LIVES IN DANGER

Rumors of Insults to Americans
in Mexico.

STREETS NOT SAFE FOR WOMEN

Yale May Lose Million
Dollar Estate.

Lady Aberdeen to Deliver Oration
in Chicago—Greece May
be Blockaded.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 5.—A special to the
Globe-Democrat from Guadalajara,
Mexico, says:

Almost a warlike spirit is aroused
among the people of Mexico by the
coming of Messrs. Bruce, Stone and
Pierce, of Boston, to enter into negotiations
with the Mexican Government
for the return of the flags captured
by the Mexicans.

In the most incendiary language the
people go so far as to demand of the
United States at the cannon's mouth, if
necessary, the return of all territory
taken from Mexico. They specify California,
Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona,
New Mexico and Texas as property
stolen from this country.

So strong is the sentiment against
Americans that ladies are openly insulted
on the streets and in stores, and
if their escorts resist the offense, they
are dragged off to jail and fined.

A WOMAN ORATOR.

Lady Aberdeen to Take Part in
Commemoration Exercises.

For the first time in the history of
university life in America, and probably
in the world, says the St. Louis
Globe-Democrat, a woman is to be the
convention orator at the commencement
exercises of a great university. It
is announced by President Harper of
the University of Chicago that Lady
Aberdeen, wife of the Governor of Canada,
is to have this honor at the commencement
exercises of the university, April 2.

"Lady Aberdeen is a polished orator
and somewhat of a politician. She has
made many successful political speeches
in behalf of her husband, throughout
Scotland and Ireland. In Ireland,
of which her husband was Viceroy, she
used her utmost exertions toward increasing
the scope of Irish industries. She
opened many channels of employment
for the women of Ireland, and
was the prime mover in getting up the
Irish village and fine exhibit of Irish
women's handiwork at the World's
Fair. She has also taken a leading role
in philanthropy in Canada, and is very
popular there.

Nor are her sympathies confined to
the inhabitants of the "right little,
tight little isle," and its dependencies.
She is interested in the women of the
United States, and very liberal in her
sentiments, as was shown in her address
before the Woman's Federation, when
she spoke of Britain's folly in 1776 and
expressed a wish that "England
and America could stand side by side
as God's chosen servants in the
cause of humanity." She is also a
worker in the cause of temperance,
and was one of the prominent participants
in the convention of the World's
Woman's Christian Temperance Association
in London in 1895.

The home life of this earnest woman
is as admirable as her public life. It
is said that never perhaps were husband
and wife more thoroughly in sympathy.
Lady Aberdeen is very unpretentious
in dress and manner. She accomplishes
all her charities quietly, as domestic
in her tastes and thoroughly devoted
to her children.

PERHAPS BRYAN AGAIN.

Regarded By Some as Leader of
National Democracy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The visit of
W. J. Bryan to this city has brought out
the information that from the hour of
his nomination at Chicago he has been
considered the national leader of the
Democratic party and that there is a
disposition to regard him as such from
now on until the campaign of 1900. It
is certain that Bryan's friends control
the National Committee and that they
cannot be unseated until the next
National Convention of the party names
their successors.

Bryant, it was ascertained yesterday,
has become greatly interested in the
prospective battle this fall for Mayor
of Greater New York. He believes that
if this battle is fought on the lines of
the Chicago platform the Republicans
can be defeated in the canvass.

Bryan's visit brought out also the
interesting information that the
Brooklyn Democrats are exceedingly
jealous of Tammany Hall. It is said
of the Brooklyn Democrats that they
will not be swallowed up by Tammany
Hall in the matter of a candidate for

Mayor of Greater New York, but that
Tammany will be forced to appoint a
conference committee so that a candidate
agreeable to all shall be selected.
Tammany and the Brooklyn Democrats
will follow their ancient custom
in municipal contests of endorsing the
platform of the party adopted at the
last National Convention. Tammany
has always done this, and so has the
King's County machine, and it was as-
certained that there will be no departure
from the rule and that the candidate
of the two organizations, after he
has been agreed upon in conference,
will be presented to voters of the
Greater New York on the Chicago platform.

TO CONTEST THE WILL.

Yale May Not Receive Valuable
Lambson Estate.

TROY, N. Y., Mar. 7.—It is prob-
able that the will of William Lam-
son, in which he left the bulk of
his estate, valued at \$1,000,000, to Yale
College will be contested. At the time
of his death it was supposed the only
relatives were distant cousins in Eng-
land. However, there are a number
of second and third cousins living in
Batavia and Media, whom, it is re-
ported, contemplate contesting the
validity of the will.

Blood Drawn in Brazil.

PARIS, Mar. 9.—According to fur-
ther dispatches received here from Rio
de Janeiro, the situation in Bahia,
Brazil, is becoming more serious. Col-
onel Castro, director of the Monarchist
newspapers Liberator and Gazeta
da Tarde, whose offices have been pil-
laged and burned by the rioters, has
been assassinated, and the offices of
Jornal de Commercio and the Mes-
sager de Brazil are guarded by troops.
A regiment of artillery will be sent to
Bahia, where a band of fanatics, led
by Conselheiro, have killed Colonel
Moreira Caesar, three officers and 200
soldiers.

Will Support McKinley.

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—Congressman
Newlands, the free silver representa-
tive from Nevada, in an interview to-
day said:

"President McKinley is a strong,
honest man, and the silver men enter-
tain for him personally the kindest
feelings. They realize the importance
of legislation along the line proposed
by him, and they will not attempt to
embarrass him, by putting obstacles
in the way of the passage of a tariff
measure.

Silver Bullion in Mints.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Preston,
Director of the Mint, has issued a
statement showing that there is on
hand at the several United States
mints, purchased under the act of July
14, 1890, 119,827,991 fine ounces of sil-
ver bullion, which cost \$108,208,996,
and the coinage value of which is \$154,-
929,120. Five and three-quarter mil-
lion ounces are at San Francisco, three
millions at New Orleans, half a mil-
lion at Carson City, and the balance
at Philadelphia.

Powers Will Blockade.

NEW YORK, Mar. 9.—The Sun's
London cable says the refusal of
Greece to abide by the ultimatum of
powers is to be published. Dispatches
from Berlin and Rome to the British
admiralty indicate that the threatened
blockade will be enforced at once. The
dignity of the powers requires that at
least this much be done in response
to the veiled defiance of King George.

Uruguay Officials for War.

LONDON, Mar. 8.—A dispatch to
the Times from Montevideo states that
both chambers of the general assembly
have approved all the measures pro-
posed by the cabinet for suppressing
the revolution, and have given the ex-
ecutive carte blanche in carrying them
out. The minister of war has seized a
cargo of ammunition and war supplies
intended for the rebels.

From William to Czar.

NEW YORK, Mar. 8.—A special to
the Herald from St. Petersburg says:
Count von Moltke has arrived here
with an autograph letter from Em-
peror William to the czar on the sub-
ject of the Cretan question.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU AND

**Chicago,
U. S. A.**

No matter where you live, you can de-
liver to you cheaper than you can buy
anywhere else in the world: Clothing,
Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry,
Sewing Machines, Luggage, Saddles,
Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition,
Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Ven-
icles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on
every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facili-
ties we will send free of charge to you or
any other foreign resident our "Buyers'
Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages,
13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—
available on order—and our "Hand-
book for Foreign Buyers," which gives
all information necessary to put you in
touch with our methods. Send us your
address and we will do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

FIRST WINS AGAIN

Difference of Ten in Shoot on
Saturday.

GOOD MARKSMEN FALL DOWN

First Battalion Made Last
Score of Rivals.

Large Crowd in Attendance—Ideal
Day for Shooting—No
Phenoms.

The return match between the two
battalions of the First Regiment took
place at Kakaako butts on Saturday,
the result being in favor of the First
Battalion, the score being 1,186 to
1,196. The best marksmen on either
side having fallen considerably below
their scores of a fortnight ago. Sam
Johnson, who distinguished himself
by a 48 score in the first match, drop-
ped to 41, and Private W. H. Smith,
who excelled in the company shoots,
made 36 on Saturday.

There was quite a large attendance
during the morning, and, at the lunch
hour, when half the teams had shot,
there was a difference of only two
points in the scores. The shooting in
the afternoon was exciting, and at-
tracted a larger crowd than was pres-
ent during the morning. The captains
were: Lieutenant Ludwig for the First
Battalion and Captain Coyne for the
Second. Capt. Paul Smith acted as
ranger. Following are the individual
scores:

FIRST BATTALION.

Company A:	
Borsfield	4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—42
Peterson	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4—39
Company B:	
White	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—41
Giles	4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4—39
Hagerup	5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—41
Fraser	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—43
Cummings	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—42
Ewing	5 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3—39
Hapai	4 3 4 4 4 0 4 3 4 4—34
Scott	4 2 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4—37
Riley	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4—38
Olsen	4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 5—39
Company F:	
Ludwig	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—44
Vollberg	4 4 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4—39
Johnson	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4—41
Hinds	4 4 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 4—42
Luahitwa	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Hannwald	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—45
Mulleitner	3 4 3 4 5 5 3 3 3 4—37
Duvanehelle	4 4 4 5 4 5 3 3 4 4—40
Friedersdorf	4 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 4—39
Peterson	4 0 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4—37
Company G:	
Rose	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—43
Nakuna	4 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4—38
Mahony	3 4 3 5 4 3 3 4 3 4—37
Kuliki	4 5 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 4—42
Wilcox	0 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—36
Sherwood	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—40
Rose	4 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—41
Morse	5 4 4 5 3 3 5 3 4 4—41

Total 1,186

SECOND BATTALION.

Company C:	
Camara	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42
Ferreira	4 3 4 5 4 4 3 3 4 4—38
Company D:	
Gere	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—41
Burnett	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Johnson	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—39
Butler	4 5 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—38
Amak	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—42
Lemon	4 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5—43
Cook	3 4 4 4 4 4 0 5 4 4—36
Smith, W.F.	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 0—35
Smith, W.J.	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 5—40
Vida	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—40
Macy	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—40
McKinnon	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—44
Harrier	3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—35
Mitchell	4 3 2 3 4 4 3 4 4 4—35
Company E:	
Coyne	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5—42
Evenson	4 3 3 4 5 4 3 2 4 4—35
Moore	5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—39
Taylor	4 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4—38
Miller	4 5 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 4—38
Seabold	4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Flavel	4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—42
Govaer, J.	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—44
Overbeck	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Whitehead	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
O'Connor	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2—38
Sproat	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Sutton	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—35
Kistner	3 3 3 4 3 2 1 4 4 4—35

Total 1,196

HILO JOTTINGS.

Business and Personal Items of
Interest.

Mr. Brown informs the public that
he intends very soon to open up the
lands in the Waikuaumalo and Hauha
gulches to settlers. There are some
fine coffee lands in that section.

Gardner K. Wilder is going to mix
matters at his Kaunama coffee planta-
tion. He has secured the services of a
past grand hog raiser and has put him
to work to raise a band of porkers, and
also garden truck generally. It will
pay if conducted properly, and the right
location seems to have been selected.

Howard Hitchcock has returned to
Hilo and will immediately take hold
of the new tennis court on the Hitch-
cock premises, and it is an accom-
plished fact. Mr. Hitchcock has got a
large amount of material gathered to-
gether for new pictures and has set to
work putting them upon canvases. He
is very enthusiastic about his Hawaii
island sketches and will be with us
several months putting them together.
J. P. Amaral is now working at the
15th mile on the new Puna road. He
also starts a gang of men to work on
last mile of his contract, working from

Pahoa towards Hilo. Owing to a mis-
take to his engine he will be delayed a
short while in finishing such road as is
ready for final rolling.

Did you ever see such sights in Hilo
before? No, sir; you never did. Every
town in town is working from rock
men all the time, hauling sand, rock,
cement, lime, lumber, hardware, roofing
iron, to all portions of the town, and
buildings are going up on every block.

Mr. W. S. Terry, of Hilo Boarding
School, says that samples of Hilo, Kai-
wika, Puna, Olua and Hamakua coffees
have passed through his coffee ma-
chine during the last few months and
were, without exception, of good qual-
ity.

Bridge work is going on merrily
north of town. The new steel bridge
across Honoumuli gulch is completed, and
Manager Ross and his wife were among
the first to drive across it. The
bridge across Kawaunui gulch was
started last Monday, and the abutment
for the bridge across Kapehu
gulch is well under way, which lies
between Pepeekeo and Honoumuli.—Hilo
Tribune.

Are You Puzzled

At the reason why our store is con-
stantly crowded with customers? If
so, you can solve the mystery by call-
ing on us and making a purchase of
any goods in our line.

We deal in none but

PURE

and strictly first-class goods in all of
the various branches

Our Prescription Department is
complete in every particular. We
dispense none but

FRESH

and reliable medicine, compounded by
competent pharmacists. We solicit
your difficult prescriptions.

Our clerks are obliging and pains-
taking; the interest of the customer is
ever kept in mind. We want your
trade today, tomorrow, and forever.

If you are in need of

DRUGS

Don't forget that we can satisfy your
wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our
part in saying that our patrons ap-
preciate the treatment they have re-
ceived at our hands during the past
twenty-five years. We have labored to
serve them honestly and faithfully.

We like all kinds of customers, but
have a 10 per cent preference for those
paying cash.

Hollister Drug Co.



A Model Plant is not complete with-
out Electric Power, thus dispensing
with small engines.

Why not generate your power from
one CENTRAL Station? One gen-
erator can furnish power to your Pump,
Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Rail-
ways and Hoists; also furnish light and
power for a radius of from 15 to 20
miles.

Electric Power being used saves the
labor of hauling coal in your field
also water, and does away with high-
priced engineers, and only have one
engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it
costs nothing to generate Electric
Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COM-
PANY is now ready to furnish Electric
Plants and Generators of all descrip-
tions at short notice, and also has a
hand a large stock of Wire, Chan-
diers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for
Lighting and Power Plants; also at-
tention is given to House and Marine
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nouanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and
Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs,
Colic,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated
publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORO-
DYNE, that the whole story of the defendant
Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he re-
gretted to say it had been sworn to. See The
Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep,
WHOLELY HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES
the nervous system when exhausted. Is the
GREAT SPECIFIC for Cholera, Dysen-
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-
ports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose gen-
erally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "Two doses completely cured me of
diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-
mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the Government Stamp the name of
the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, Sold
in bottles 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., all
chemist.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

25 GREAT

MRS. MABEL TODD

Wife of Astronomer Involved in
Legal Quarrel.

ON ACCOUNT OF PARCEL OF LAND

The Northwestern States
Have Snow Storms.

Trumped-Up Story of Olney Tiff
Denied—An Oversight of
Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—The unique poems and letters of the late Emily Dickinson attracted the attention of all literary circles two or three years ago. Out of the editing of these poems and letters has arisen a peculiar lawsuit, in which the editor, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, well known as author and lecturer, and wife of the Amherst College Professor of Astronomy, is the defendant.

The suit, which is on the docket of the present term at Northampton, is brought by Lavinia N. Dickinson of Amherst to recover from Mrs. Todd and her husband a plot of land adjoining the defendants' home, the deed of which, the plaintiff alleges, was fraudulently obtained by Mrs. Todd about a year ago. The land in question is valued at \$2,000.

The complainant is a sister of the poet and also of the late William Austin Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College. Her claim is that Mrs. Todd requested her to promise that no buildings should be erected on the land, and presented to her a paper purporting to be a written agreement to this effect, which Miss Dickinson signed, as she says, without reading it, and without realizing that she was dealing away her property.

Mrs. Todd sets up that she spent a vast amount of time and labor in editing Emily Dickinson's works, and continued it at the solicitation of Miss Lavinia and her brother. The copyright of the last volume only was issued jointly to Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Todd, and the latter says that her total remuneration for her 10 years' toil has been but \$200. Austin Dickinson owned the disputed land jointly with his sister, and it was his intention, often expressed to the Todds, to deed his share to Mrs. Todd as recompense for her labors. But the defendants aver that the defendant, after her brother's death, declared her intention of carrying out his wishes and said that if Mrs. Todd would bring her the deed she would sign it. This Mrs. Todd did on February 7, 1896, and she claims that the nature of the document was fully explained to her then. Both parties have able counsel and will fight the quarrel to the end.

ENGLISHMEN FOR FAIR PLAY.
British Populace Expresses Strong
Sympathy for Greece.

LONDON, Mar. 7.—The agitation of the lovers of liberty in favor of Greece is spreading everywhere in Great Britain, according to reports received from many places this morning. In every dissenting chapel and in many pulpits of all churches in London, a notice was read urging the congregations to attend the demonstration in Hyde park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the weather was threatening, about 15,000 people were present. They consisted of all classes, although workmen predominated. Six platforms had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and the structures in all cases displayed Greek flags. Among those who addressed the gatherings were, Lord Coleridge, Harold James Reckitt, member of parliament for the Briggs division of Lincolnshire; Richard McGee, anti-Parnellite and labor representative in parliament for the south division of Louth; John Herbert Lewis, advanced liberal member of parliament for the Flint district; Francis A. Channing, advanced liberal member of parliament for the east division of Northamptonshire; David Lloyd George, Welsh nationalist member of parliament for the Carnarvon district; Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allen, Bart., liberal member of parliament for the southeast division of Durham, and Edward John Chalmers-Morton, liberal member of parliament for Davenport; Dr. John Clifford, the well known Free Church minister; several clergymen and London county councillors, and others.

A resolution was adopted at all the platforms, with cheers for King George of Greece, expressing the strongest sympathy with the Cretans in their heroic struggle against the intolerable tyrant of Turkey, and congratulating Greece upon having by her gallant conduct effected a deliverance which the united powers were unable to achieve. The resolution further protested against any attempt to coerce Greece, and demanded that the Marquis of Salisbury refuse to put the guns of the British fleet to a use which would be a disgrace and humiliation to Great Britain.

While the Hyde park meeting was in progress, a similar program was be-

ing carried out at a mass meeting held in St. James' hall, and another took place this evening in Westminster chapel. Everyone at all the meetings was urged to shower postal cards on the Marquis of Salisbury on which will be written, "No War With Greece."

A dispatch received here from Barcelona, Spain, says that fifty delegates of the Catalan Home Rule Association and a number of newspapers have signed a message to the Greek consul with the request that it be forwarded to King George, expressing the desire of Catalans to see Crete united to Greece. This message was presented to the consul with much ceremony. The consul in thanking the deputation, said that the King of Greece would not recede from the path pointed out by the popular will.

During the demonstration in Hyde park this afternoon, Hon. George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for the foreign office, faultlessly attired, and carrying on his arm Mrs. Curzon, in a beautiful costume of pearl gray strolled unrecognized through the crowd, listened to the speeches.

THERE WAS NO BREACH.

Why Olney Was Absent From Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The failure of President Cleveland's Cabinet to attend the inaugural ceremonies, held in front of the Capitol yesterday and the absence of Secretary Olney from the proceedings in the Senate was due to some slight oversight of persons charged with the preparation of the inauguration program with which neither the old nor the new administration is chargeable. There is no established precedent for the attendance of the Cabinet of the retiring President at the induction of his successor. When it was noticed by the Cabinet members that no place had been set down for them in the official program and in the line of escort to the Capitol, they had no feeling on the subject, and were prepared to accept the plan gracefully. However, it was deemed best to call the attention of the Senate Committee to this matter and this was done, but a further lapse occurred somewhere and provision was not made for them.

Before the escorts started for the Capitol, the omission was discovered by General Porter and President McKinley, and the cabinet was placed in proper position in the line as Mr. McKinley's personal guests, all save Secretary Olney, who could not be reached in time with news of the arrangements. The idea that he absented himself from the White House because of a rupture of the relations between himself and President Cleveland is scouted by the friends of both. It is probably true that there had been a difference of opinion between the President and Secretary Olney as to the transmission of the correspondence in the Ruiz case to Congress, but there was nothing approaching a rupture of friendly relations, and the President and Secretary parted on good terms.

There was another hitch in the proceedings at the Capitol which unfortunately added to the impression that the cabinet had been slighted. This was at the time when the assemblage in the senate chamber was about to repair to the inaugural platform outside. There were no seats prepared for the Cabinet, and the members who had arranged to take luncheon with Secretary Lamont, went directly to his residence in Lafayette Square instead of going out on the platform.

TO CORNER WOOL MARKET.

Boston Speculators Hope to Profit by Change in Tariff

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Globe says: One of the largest corners in wool ever attempted in the United States at present exists in the condition of the Boston market in anticipation of the restoration of a tariff on wool in the near future by the McKinley administration.

This morning it was learned on authority that a syndicate was recently formed in this city to buy all the wool offered in European markets in anticipation of a duty of 10 per cent. being put on wool by the McKinley administration.

The agents of the syndicate are buying Australian and South American wool, and from this time on every steamer coming to Boston, not to speak of special boats to arrive, will be loaded with their cargo.

It is calculated that 1,000,000 bales of Australian and South American wool will be brought to this country by the syndicate within the given time.

The syndicate will clear \$50,000, which will come out of the pockets of the consumers later.

HEAVY FALLS OF SNOW.

Railroads in Dakota Shut Off to Travel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—North and South Dakota has had snow every day for a month. Sunday's storm was the greatest in many weeks. Railroad trains are tied up in every direction and many small branch lines have been abandoned.

The members of the Legislature at Pierre, which adjourned on Friday night, are tied up as tightly as if under a strike. General Superintendent Russell Hastings, of the Great Northern, speaking of the snow, said: "In all my career I never saw anything like it. A conservative estimate places the snow in North Dakota as three feet on the plains. There is probably near four feet on the level. The snow is not all down yet, as the telegrams indicate another storm soon."

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the Department of State relative to the Nicaragua canal. Probably the most important part of the correspondence is a communication from Mr. Baker to

Secretary Olney dated February 3rd, 1896, detailing an interview with President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, in which the latter stated that he had taken the opinion of a commission of three lawyers, who agreed that the Maritime Canal Company had forfeited its concession by its failure to do any work for many years. Mr. Zelaya then expressed to Mr. Baker the hope that the United States Government would take up the enterprise. He said it could be easily arranged to have the contract transferred to the Government of this country, as he had reached the conclusion that only a great Government could put the work through.

PRIZE FIGHT DENOUNCED.

St. Patrick's Day Convention Appeals to People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—The St. Patrick's Day Convention, held in this city, placed itself on record as discountenancing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, and urging all reputable Irishmen to remain away, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, it has been made notorious throughout the United States that a prize fight will be held at Carson, Nev., on next St. Patrick's Day; and
"Whereas, This convention, for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city, has approval for legitimate and many sports of all kinds under reliable direction in conformity with the well-known love of Irishmen for such sports and their uniform success in contests of strength, endurance and skill; and
"Whereas, A prize fight, under the best circumstances, possesses none of the characteristics of true sport, but is repulsive to the best elements of our people; therefore, be it
"Resolved, That we appeal to our people, to the many among them who are lovers of true athletic games and sports, to discountenance the coming prize fight, to keep away from it and to repel authoritatively any suggestion that it has the support or approval of respectable Irishmen."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Treaty Will Not be Acted Upon During Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Alaskan boundary treaty, which was neglected, and only submitted to the Senate for ratification during the closing weeks of the last Congress, will not be acted upon during the approaching extra session of Congress, unless there is a change in the present program of the Senate managers.

Little Bulgaria Now.

NEW YORK, March 6.—James Creelman cables the Journal from Athens as follows: "Bulgaria has offered to join Greece and Serbia in a joint campaign against the Turks in Macedonia, should events in the next few days require it. This would practically annihilate Turkish rule in Europe and drive it back into Asia. The Greek government has not yet replied, but nearly the whole of the Greek army is concentrated at Thessaly, on the Macedonian frontier. Twenty thousand Greeks are in Macedonia, armed, waiting for the signal to rise against the Sultan. Ten or fifteen thousand Greek volunteers are marching towards the frontier with the obvious intention of invading the Sultan's territory. The gravity of the situation cannot be exaggerated."

For Germany's Navy.

BERLIN, March 8.—Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, indorses the view of the secretary of the navy, Vice-Admiral Von Hohlmann, that the government still requires ten gunboats, five dispatch vessels, two gunboats, five ironclads, two monitors, two floating batteries and twenty torpedo boats, involving an expenditure of 62,166,000 marks in 1897, 59,000,000 in 1898, 56,250,000 in 1899, and 60,000,000 in 1901. The chancellor says the time for applying for the necessary assent of the federal government and reichstag to the programme depended on the general financial situation.

Russels Says Budget Not.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The government expresses determination to adhere unwaveringly to its decision to push the coercion of Greece to the farthest limit if necessary, and earnestly hopes that the other powers will display equal firmness. Besides the blockade of the island of Crete and the Piræus, it is understood the foreign admirals have decided to fire upon any Greek torpedo boat approaching the warships.

Indigestion Loss of Strength And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,

AGENTS.

TURKISH A fig for a Turk
TOWELS as a towel mak-
er. The Armen-
ians conjured these loops of
luxury. But Turkish they



are called, though most of them are made in the United States. We have various grades—any of them adding to the luxury of the bath.

After the bath, what? A bath robe. These, too, are made in the States but Turkey gets the credit. We have a few odd sizes. One of them may fit you—the price will anyhow, for they're down to almost nothing apiece.

Bath Rugs at \$1.25
Bath Robes at \$6.50
Turkish Towels \$1 a dozen
Better Ones at \$1.50
Longer and Stronger \$2.35
The Very Best at \$8

See our mauka window.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers." In fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An in-voice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

CONSTRUING TREATIES.

The laymen must be badly puzzled to understand the law which govern treaties. But the Courts are puzzled, too, as they are often forced to "make law," where there is much doubt.

In the Taku case, our Supreme Court holds that the treaty with Japan does not operate until the immigrants are landed. This is what would be called a conservative decision, and it practically puts the immigration law before the treaty. The Supreme Court of the United States makes a more radical decision. Where the legislative power makes a law which defeats a treaty, it says: "The Court cannot say a law is void because it conflicts with a treaty." It also says that the law must be upheld, as a general rule, and the treaty must yield. It says that it is the business of the "Political" Department of the Government, that is, the Executive, to make things all right, if it can do so, when the treaty is defeated. The Judicial power gets the Executive power into a hole, and then stands by and softly whistles while the Executive is trying to get out of it. Besides this, the Supreme Court of the United States says that if the Executive power decides that it will not keep the terms of a treaty, the Judicial power cannot say that the treaty is good and must be kept.

Here the innocent layman asks what are treaties good for, if they can be defeated so easily? The only answer is, that strong nations do about as they please, and weak ones have to do as they are told. The United States, so far, has only applied this peculiar doctrine to the Chinese. And the Chinese do not get angry at them. The United States has had no tussle, so far, on the subject with any of the European powers.

It is an open secret in Washington that the Government is not very anxious to apply this doctrine to its treaty with Japan. The Government of that country is quite willing to prevent the immigration of its people to the States, and it has made some regulations to that effect. But the Japanese emigrants are crowding into California, and the people are growing about it. When the American Government is moved to exclude them, as it has the Chinese, there will be some very plain talking by the Japanese.

Curiously enough, there is a general sentiment throughout the States that the Japanese are not at all as objectionable as the Chinese. But the labor men may change this sentiment. But the apparently great progress of the Japanese wins the sympathy of the Americans, who are not in competition with them. The effort to work out the real brotherhood of mankind keeps us all in a hot perspiration.

BLATHERSKITING.

There is quite too much "blatherskiting" about town in the Japanese matter. Some serious questions are involved, and shouting: "Away with the Japanese!" doesn't answer them.

We recall that, in 1861, when England demanded the surrender of Mason and Slidell, the crowd in American cities shouted: "Never, never!" "Fight the British!" "No yielding up of principles!" A man was knocked down in the street because he ventured to bet that those men would be given up, because the law required it. But Lincoln and Seward took time, left the responsibility of the case, told the blatherskites to shut up, and then surrendered the captive Con-

federates. The crowd shouted out: "What a beastly Government." But Lincoln managed to live through it.

The case in hand, here, will probably become an international one, and it may be a very serious one. We hope it will not. Every step now taken will be critically reviewed. A little time and patience now may avoid many errors. The Government has taken a strong position. It must be maintained, not with guns, for it has none, but by the force of international law, based upon proper evidence. The provisions of the immigrant law are not very clear. The law is the same here as it is in the United States. The United States authorities are baffled. Commissioner Fitzgerald of California reports that the Government practically cannot keep the Japanese out. The blatherskites here shout: "Never mind, kick them out. Those fellows in America don't understand the business."

Our Government knows that the Japanese Government will have something to say if we arbitrarily fling back to Japan these ignorant and misguided men. There may be "a weak-kneed brother" about as our evening contemporary suggests, but a cautious man, acting on serious questions, must expect to be called "weak-kneed" by the stalwarts who are reaching out for a twist on the nose of the Emperor of Japan, because he cannot take care of himself.

Besides, the stalwarts hope that Uncle Sam will take a hand in the business. So he may, unless we force him to say: "Sonny, I could help you some, if you had not made some blunders in preparing your case." If there had been a little more coolness and thought shown in the revolution of '93 Captain Wiltse would not have been asked to land his men, and many troubles would have been avoided. We cordially approve of the policy of the Government in Japanese matters, when it prepares carefully the tedious evidence upon which an international question is to be discussed. We say: Take the time, even if it is "weak-kneed" to do so, and let the blatherskites shout.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Every one would like to know the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet when it takes up the Taku matter. We confidently believe it will adhere to its traditional policy, which ignorant people do not choose to understand, of discouraging, rather than encouraging, emigration to these Islands. It looks to the expansion of the Empire southward. Moreover, it will continue to preserve its cordial understanding with the Government of the United States, that the latter shall "control" these Islands.

If there is a serious question between ourselves and Japan, it is because we have, for years, rushed into a reckless, foolish importation of laborers, without taking the least notice of the possible consequences. Now, we are frightened, and very properly, too, and suddenly call a halt. We are quite sure that Count Okuma, a statesman of rare political knowledge and moderation, will do what he can to help us out of the hole we dug for ourselves.

But the Japanese Diet is rather a turbulent body. Even Japanese say it is like a boy with a new rattle. It contains no parties and consists mainly of "opportunists." It likes to shy at any head in sight. This body excitedly demanded in 1893 the sending of a warship to this port, and it may do so again, if it believes that the honor of Japan has been touched. It may not be easy for that body to understand our policy. By the way, have we any policy on the subject? As nearly every one here is dependent upon the sugar

business for a living, we suspect that a wink from the Sugar God will always be a serious affair, and will largely settle any policy we have.

As to the proposition that the Taku case may force the hand of the Washington Government, it may be well understood that the Japanese Government will not permit the forcing of hands. It will stand on its international rights, and the United States will not disagree with it, in all probability. There will be no fuss and feathers about it. The whole affair may be "hung up" indefinitely.

But there should be no crying till we are out of the woods. There will be a large pecuniary loss, owing to our action, and the men who suffer it will, by no means, remain idle. They may not, however, get much sympathy from the home Government for pushing emigration which that Government really does not approve.

While our "impulsives" say there is no doubt that we are wholly right in sending the immigrants back, it is well to remember that there are glorious uncertainties in international law. Many positivists get badly left. The British, confident as they were, got left under a load of \$15,000,000 in the Alabama matter. The United States got badly left, under a load of \$4,000,000 in the Halifax matter. The average man usually has no "doubts" about anything. He makes up his mind and that is the end of it.

A PLAINTIVE WAIL.

The wail of the British Review, given in another column, reminds one of the boy who was angry because his brother got the largest piece of pie. The United States is styled "the most favored nation," and the illustrations presented by the Review seem to prove that the title is correct, but nothing is presented to show why the United States should not be favored. After reading the article casually, the natural question arises: "What of it?"

If in the illustrations, however, the purported facts are no nearer the absolute facts than is the case in the Review's reference to Minister Stevens and Hawaii, the article demonstrates that the author is one of those bilious individuals forever seeking to dig up something to increase the ill-will between British and American citizens. There can be no comparison between the Jameson raid and our revolution of 1893. The lie is given in the first statement that "Minister Stevens, the American Minister, organized a revolution." Consequently starting with a misstated major premise, the conclusion is decidedly off. The writer demonstrates that he doesn't know what he is talking about. If he had a keener appreciation of facts he could see why the Powers did not interfere. But even admitting that half the writer says is true, he has simply shown that the Powers are satisfied to allow the Hawaiian Islands to remain under the exclusive control of the United States.

TRICKS THAT ARE NOT VAIN.

The authorities find it difficult to deal with the Japanese immigrant who shows the possession of \$50, and then on cross-examination, says he got it from his grandfather. The general belief is, though there is no positive evidence to make it, that some commercial agency has furnished the money, to be returned on demand.

Our authorities can sympathize with the United States in its efforts to exclude the Chinese. Chinese born in the United States are permitted to return after absence. The latest trick is this: A Chinaman, brought by the carry-

ing companies, to the Vermont line, crosses from Canada, and is arrested for illegal entrance into the State. A Yankee lawyer at once sues out a writ of habeas corpus and the Chinaman is brought before the Federal Judge or Commissioner. The lawyer says to the Court: "This man was born in San Francisco. His father is here." An old Chinaman is then sworn and testifies that he lives in San Francisco, and his son was born there. The Collector of the American port jumps up and says: "Your Honor, that is a lie. This fellow is a fresh Chinaman; never was born in San Francisco." The Federal Judge replies: "Your statement is not proof. You must give me evidence to show that this man was not born in the country. This old man swears that he was born here."

As the Collector is 2,000 miles from San Francisco, he cannot furnish the proof, and the immigrant is allowed to go free. The Judge decides on the evidence. The Collector tears his hair. The lawyer pockets his fee, and the next case is called with the same result. Elderly Chinamen, who have lived in California, are in great demand as "fathers" all along the Canada line, and are rapidly preparing for a sumptuous old age. So are the cute Yankee lawyers who have invented the trick. The greatest nation on earth is "up a tree," and the humble Chinamen simper: "Tata," as he enters one of the many technical institutes in the States for the washing of clothes.

MORE AMERICANISM NEEDED.

The majority of annexationists here and the press, under their immediate control, are strangely silent on the subject of "white labor" on the plantations.

Mr. Thurston, the president of the Annexation Club, is one of the warmest supporters of this movement, and pushed the matter with his usual energy, on his arrival in California. If he is wrong in his views, his friends and supporters should put him right at once. He needs aid and comfort. It is one spear against a legion. He, moving as he does, about the States, knows only too well that the severest criticism made on our situation by our friends is that we have wilfully and persistently permitted the immense numerical dominance of the Asiatic here. It was urged in the recent tariff hearing before Congress that the Americans numbered only 2 per cent of the population. Mr. Thurston is so very simple-minded, he sees no way of reducing that dominance except by increasing as rapidly as possible the number of Teutons. It is a desperate remedy. Hawaii is feverish with a disease that only a desperate remedy will cure. Like all mentally sick people, she hopes to be out in a few days. Our good allies in the cause shout out: "The white is matched against the yellow race." But they do not apply the remedy, and we hear a good deal of death-rattle in the shout. If we intend to Americanize these Islands, we must bring Americans here. We have "Americanized" them in the past, so that there were less Americans here in 1890 than there were in 1880, while the Asiatics increased by 30,000 and more, so the treatment must be heroic. We need not be taken for fools who believe that the remedy will really be applied. The community is not earnest enough to move on those lines.

After the civil war 500 men from the South emigrated to Brazil, in order to build up "homes for themselves and families in the wilderness." When they arrived on the ground, Josh Billings says, the leader stood them up in line and said: "All those ready to take farms, step forward." One man did so. "All those wishing to keep

a likker saloon, step forward." All the rest stepped forward. Are the cases alike?

We have, at least, taken a bold step in rejecting the Japanese. How about the 40,000 Asiatics now here? They are getting a better grip every year. "How" shall the white race meet the yellow race? "How" imports a good deal. "We shall conquer our enemies," says the General, in the Opera Bouffe. "How?" asks his valet. "Groveling creature," shouts the General, "don't bother me for details."

THOUGHTFUL IN LITTLE THINGS.

The anniversary celebration by the German colony brings to mind an interesting incident in the life of Emperor William I.—an incident that brings out the kindly spirit of the man whose name is honored in every civilized country of the world.

Emperor William I. visited Wiesbaden every year for many years. An old spinster lived in a lodging house in Adelhande strasse. It was the custom of the Emperor, on the afternoon of the day of his arrival, to drive in his private carriage to this lodging house, unattended by any one, aside from a private detective. He then climbed four staircases to the humble apartments of the spinster and visited her for an hour. After taking coffee with her, he returned to his carriage and quietly drove away. This lady, Fraulein von Sheff, had, in the revolution of 1848, assisted the Emperor to escape from the attack of a mob. He rewarded her with a moderate pension and a call whenever he visited Wiesbaden. Honolulu people, living in that same street, and opposite to the lodging house, saw several of these annual visits.

Many are the stories that can be told of the German Emperor's dignity of character, but none can appeal more directly to the hearts of the common people than the foregoing. In the years of his greatest prosperity and political prominence Emperor William I. did not forget the woman who befriended him in a day of adversity. It is often that the little acts give people a glimpse into the well-springs of character that make men honored leaders.

The selection of Count Murajew as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded with more or less apprehension by the press of Germany and equal satisfaction by French journalists. Count Murajew has been the Russian Ambassador at the court of Copenhagen and has not been regarded with especial favor. The Germans, however, credit him with being an able diplomat and a man not inclined to "carry his heart on his tongue," consequently, they hope that in his present position the influences brought to bear upon him may be such as to modify his present position. In France, the appointment is spoken of as another "circumstantial evidence" of Russia's friendship for the Gallic Republic. The London Spectator probably touches upon the principal point of the Murajew policy when it says: "The grand interest of Russia—viz: to get to the water on all sides—is so clear and so permanent that her policy only varies in non-essentials."

The close of the Texas State Legislature was decidedly interesting in its bearing upon the national political situation. A bright Senator offered a resolution to adjourn in honor of the end of Mr. Cleveland's administration, also expressing the wish that McKinley would be no worse and hoping that the country would not suffer as much under Republicanism as it has since Clevelandism and Mugwumpism. The Senate adjourned without acting on the resolution, and the

House of Representatives tabled a resolution congratulating President McKinley on his inauguration. The wise law makers of Texas seem determined to be dissatisfied whatever the result of political battles.

Evangelist Moody, in reply to the query, "Do converts stick?" advertised for all converts of 1871 when he spoke in New York city. There were 1,900 who responded to the call. It thus appears, notwithstanding President Jordan's attack on revivals and Dr. Abbott's laugh over Jonah and the whale, that all things work together for good, and the words and work of the great evangelists are not wasted.

HERE IS THE HISTORY OF A LIE.

First somebody told it,
Then the room wouldn't hold it.
So the busy tongues rolled it,
Till they got it outside;
Then the crowd came across it,
And never once lost it,
But tossed it and tossed it
Till it grew long and wide.

This lie brought forth others.
Dark sisters and brothers,
And fathers and mothers—
A terrible crew;
And while headlong they hurried,
The people they flurried,
And troubled and worried,
As lies always do.

And so, evil-boded,
This monstrous lie goaded,
Till at last it exploded.
In smoke and in shame:
When from mud and from mire,
The pieces flew higher
And hit the sad liar,
And killed his good name.
—Brethren Evangelist.

Many signatures have been obtained to a call for the formation in Wisconsin of a State Civil Service Reform League, similar to those in operation in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other States, and having for its object the extension of the merit system in the State service.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.
All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.
"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

POWER OF TRUSTS

Capitalists' Safety is Consolidation.

Union Does Not Destroy Individualism—Ambition Elevates Soul of Men.

In the New York Independent of Jan. 21, Otis K. Stuart, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa., writes as follows on "The Next Step in Business," forecasting the outcome of the organizations of Trusts and laborers Unions:

In a former paper the writer attempted briefly to examine some of the most conspicuous features of the modern Trust and Union, and to deduce a generalization that would indicate the business tendencies of the time. Under the discipline of these institutions the business individuality of the employer and his workmen is being slowly but surely transformed. In the process of transformation the existing methods of business must be displaced by a new system, the outlines of which may even now be traced.

A change of "fashion" may seriously affect the textile industries of a nation; and social forces are so complex, varied and shifting, that the economic prophet is but too apt to predict nonsense. Still, such speculations as to the future, however tentative, have a practical value to both the man of affairs and the scientist, since they provoke discussion, which brings to view just those disturbing influences that determine the trend of development, giving to the scientist a formula and to the man of affairs a policy.

Now, the first thing to be noticed is that there will be a rapid increase in the number of trusts. Those large industries, the products of which are distributed over wide areas, necessitating greatly ramified selling organizations, will, as passing events show, be the first to "pool" their interests. Here the enervating effects of a desperate competition are most severely felt. On the other hand, laborers in these fields will be the first compelled to consolidate their fragmentary personal interests, to resist the encroachments of employers upon wages and the hours of work. Imitation, intelligence, and the instinct of self-preservation, will prompt men to experiment with this or that alternative, and gradually there will result an improvement in methods. Trust will become more and more able to resist the persistent efforts of the Union to raise the scale of wages, the tendency of "expense" to increase, and the tendency of price to fall; and Union will grow better and better equipped to resist the constant encroachment of the Trust upon the workman's time and wages. Every advance in organization in the one will stimulate effort toward improvement in the other; and the time must surely come when consolidation will be the order of the day, alike with employer and employed. He who follows not this lead must inevitably be crushed beneath the wheels of progress.

That keen instinct which evolved the Trust, with its sharp eye for expense, will discover its own sources of supply and its own distributing means; and the Trust will soon control and own them. From its function as manufacturer the Trust will reach backward to assume that of miner or cultivator, and forward to assume that of jobber and retailer. The hand that sows the seed will be the hand that passes the red whisky over the ruinous bar. The man who cuts the cane will be a factor in the same great organization as the man who bags the crystallized sugar by the pound. Distillers may easily become farmers sowing their fields; book publishers become manufacturers of paper and glue; the electrical capitalist a miner of copper and of mica. And, as with the brewer now, so it may be with great traders generally; they will retail over their own counters direct to the consumer.

Expansion—that force which in the physical world reads a boiler or a soap-bubble, and in the moral world explodes superstitions as inevitably as atomic attractions and repulsions arrange a salt into crystals—accounts for the Trust; and it is thus possible to get some conception of the almost inconceivable power that this new organization must ultimately wield. That development of the Trust into a body having functions which are now included only in a score or a hundred smaller bodies, implies the concentration of unprecedented amounts of capital and an unheard-of refinement of organization. Without the first such vast enterprises are unthinkable to business men; without the second, these vast enterprises, when undertaken, would be ruinously wasteful.

The Trust, so expanded, means the obliteration of many existing trade boundaries, and the establishment of new ones in harmony with its advanced methods and designs. It means, too, the wiping out of a large class of existing employers, for these will then be employees. Traits inherent in human nature and the signs of the day, tells plainly that this expansion will not be consummated without long and violent struggle. A conservatism bred in the bone of man will prompt unreasoning prejudice and the enactment of severe legislative restrictions. These will delay the development of the Trust and increase its ultimate efficiency. The apparent interests of small dealers must have a similar effect, by spurring them to organize to resist the Trust's encroachment upon their territory and functions. But, finally, the real interest of the retailer will force him, too, to Trust-formation; and while the larger organization reaches down to the consumer, the smaller organizations will combine and reach up to manufacture and mine. The same causes acting to make Trusts retailers, will react to make retailers Trusts. Petty grocers will establish wholesale and importing houses, and will buy their green goods from a part-

ner sharing in the mutual profits. Great warehouses will be the common property of many merchants. Pharmacists will operate a drug factory for their own wares. Even as these lines are written, a friend informs me that sixty wholesale liquor merchants, having "pooled" their interests, are now putting the finishing touches to one of the most complete distilleries in the world. And this same tendency, among small retailers, is exemplified every day in the formation of local "Associations" of tailors, grocers, butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen. All of which indicates that there is no possibility at present of predicting the limits within which future business consolidation may take place.

It is to be expected that along with much conflict delaying the development of Trusts, will go not a little mutual concession hastening their growth. The utility of the conflicts will be in the evolution of the Trust's internal organization in bringing to light the various individual interests, provision for which will be necessary to harmony and success. The utility of the concessions will be in the growth of the Trust's external power, in increase of its magnitude by attracting to it members whose rights are provided for. Finding that the confederations of a district, a city or a State have combined to found a candy manufactory, which will surely secure their trade, existing candy manufacturers will be obliged to concede much to confederations, eventually to take them into partnership. Finding that the wholesalers have established their own distilleries, the Whisky Trust must ultimately combine with them and take them into the Trust. Finding such combinations in a hundred lines of business conscious of their economy from actual experience, the consumer must, at length, give freely to the Trust the support that is now given only with mental reservations and moral misgivings.

Surely here is outlined already the future development of the Union. So long as existing businesses retain their present formations, so long will it be impossible for many workmen to consolidate their fragmentary influences. There are trades carried on by small numbers of workmen, trades comparatively insignificant in themselves, but often of vital importance in their relations with other trades. These workmen cannot now unite to advance, because their Union, by the mere fact of its littleness, would be of no avail against the encroachments of employers. But erase the line that separates one such trade from another; wipe out the line that separates this trade from a third; combine all three trades by a common business organization, or Trust—and you give the workmen in these trades just the opportunity they need to enable them to consolidate their several interests. As surely as the far-seeing capitalist finds his best interest in combination with brother capitalists, just as surely will the watchful workman see that his interest lies with the common interest of his fellow-workmen. All that is wanting to the latter will be supplied by the forced combinations of the former. Every step taken by the mill owner toward the Trust will be followed by a step taken by his employees toward a Union.

As if with ear to a multiplex telephone, I seem to hear a thousand voices protesting: "You destroy the individual! You eliminate ambition; and when you eliminate ambition from the human soul, you shut out the visions which entice men upward!"

No one can dispute the fact here mentioned. As to the deductions, men's minds differ. But that a conclusion the opposite to this I draw can be reached by any, practical business man, is a proposition too absurd to be entertained; and any intermediate position implies, from the very logic of the situation, the admission that the business tendencies of the times are communistic. There is no escape from this logical dilemma; and there is no necessity for escape. Every step in civilization has been a step in communism. The evolution of a "social" condition from the savagery of primeval man was one long march toward communism. The gradual surrender of hereditary privileges, the assumption of freedom by serfs, the desperate dethronements of feudal kings, the founding of legislatures, the birth and growth of modern commerce, each has been a step, some of them enormous strides, toward communism. And while history shows the tendency, science predicts the end. Our conception of the true meaning of "education" with its implied altruism (taught alike by Christ and the latest materialist), gives the assurance of ultimate communism. Just as the "peer of our day" knows that he is better off without defensive appliances and retainers and serfs than his predecessor was with them; just as he knows that "though he can compel no one to labor, the labors of free men make him immensely more wealthy than was the ancient holder of bondsmen;" just so the capitalist of the future will see that, though he cannot get his brother capitalist's trade from him, and though he cannot stamp his own untrammelled will upon the wage of a laborer, yet his brother's efforts are in his behalf, too, and his workmen's higher wages are an earnest of his own prosperity.

Individualism opened a wide avenue to choked and stifling "mercantilism," but gave birth to an unrestricted competition, which, carried in our time to its uttermost limits, is suicidal. Another step in the same direction means industrial paralysis; and the force of expansion forbids a boundary to progress; that would mean social convulsion, explosion! There is but one way to save the business interests to-day, and that is to lift them out of the mire of competition. The Trust and the Union are but instruments to this great end.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE GERMANS DINE

Celebrate 100th Anniversary of William I.

Right Royal Time at Hawaiian. Everything Arranged with an Eye to Appropriateness.

Yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William I of Germany, founder of the German Empire, and right royally was this event celebrated by the Germans of the city at the Hawaiian Hotel last night. There was no pyrotechnic display and no shouting, but just a banquet, in which some 50 or more Germans joined to do honor to the memory of the great ruler.

The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, by Mr. George Grau. The principal feature was a large steel engraving of Emperor William I on the mauka wall, with two of the new German consular flags forming a background. Crossed under the picture were two sago palm leaves, and on a stand below it was a pot of ferns. Forming an arch of green around each of the doors and windows were large cocoanut leaves, while about the room were set pots of ferns and palms. At the main entrance and over the opening into the smaller part of the dining room were Hawaiian flags artistically draped.

The table, running the whole length of the room, was naturally the main attraction. Up and down the center was a row of candelabras in red. In the center was a beautiful basket of Emperor's cornflowers, while scattered about on the table were bouquets of various flowers, mostly red. The button-hole bouquets were of Emperor's cornflowers, a most appropriate flower for the occasion.

The Hawaiian Band, stationed in the stand near the dining room, played during the banquet the following program:

PART I.
March—German Empire Faust
Overture—Jubel Flotow
Fantasia—Emperor's Cornflower....
..... Thiele
Chorus—Tannhauser Wagner

PART II.
Medley—German Marches, Seidenglam
Gavotte—Hohenzollern Conrad
Fantasia—War Recollections..... Kappay
March—Emperor William Berger
The Watch on the Rhine.
Hawaii Poni.

The banquet over, the Germans gave way to merry toasts, passing the evening pleasantly away. German Consul J. F. Hackfeld was master of ceremonies and toast-master.

Among those present were: Messrs. F. A. Schaefer, Julius Hoting, H. W. Schmidt, E. Suhr, H. Focke, W. Wolters, H. A. Isenbergh, C. Bosse, P. Klamp, G. R. Grau, J. F. Humburg, H. P. Schultze, C. Humburg, C. Castendyk, C. von Damm, W. Potenhauer,

C. Gusselfeldt, G. Roentz, Adolph Hushagen, W. Lanz, A. Berg, C. Mett, A. Jaeger, C. von Hamm, C. Du Roi, O. Herold, Theo. Wolff, C. Bolte, M. Louisson, H. Berger and others.

Diamond Head in Port.

The Hawaiian bark Diamond Head, Ward master, arrived in port and anchored in naval row yesterday afternoon, 16 days from Port Angeles, with a cargo of 725,000 feet of lumber from Port Blakely for Allen & Robinson. She will haul alongside to discharge as soon as there is wharf room. The Diamond Head sailed from Port Blakely on March 8d, and was forced to remain in Angeles for three days on account of the weather. Strong winds were encountered first, and then came moderate trades, which lasted to port.

It will be remembered that the Diamond Head was once the British bark Gainsborough, which went ashore off Diamond Head, and which was bought by S. C. Allen and refitted under the supervision of Captain Ward, her present master. The work of repairing and refitting was finished on the Sound, and now the Diamond Head stands AA1, the highest class that can be given any vessel.

Libel Case.

In the libel case of Peter Correa vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company, defendant was found not guilty in the District Court yesterday. W. R. Castle for defense and Lyle A. Dickey, for prosecution.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There was a large special excursion on the Oahu Railway on Saturday.

Cutlery of a superior quality and at low prices is on sale at Dimond's.

It is understood that there are two or three fine tennis players aboard the Marion.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, will go to Koloa on the W. G. Hall today to do some work.

Hollister & Co., the tobacconists are in receipt of a fresh line of Havana cigars from the world's famous factories.

For new novelties consult the advertisement of the Hawaiian Hardware Company this morning. These articles are sure to please.

Hon. and Mrs. Samuel M. Damon entertained about 60 of their married friends at their handsome Moanalua residence Saturday afternoon.

The latest edition of the Hawaiian Cook Book, revised and improved, is on sale only at the Woman's Exchange, 215 Merchant street. See ad.

Mrs. J. W. Kaula and her daughter Agnes, who have been spending a few weeks with the Cummins family, leave by the Claudine for their Maui home today.

Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday, after a very pleasant trip to Kau, where she spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Noah Kauhane.

Ensign Gelm of the U. S. S. Alert is now in the place of Lieutenant Muir of the U. S. S. Marion, the two officers having changed places just before the departure of the former vessel for San Francisco.

George H. De La Vergne has handed in his resignation as Judge in the Dis-

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

strict Court, this to take effect on May 1st. It is understood that Mr. De La Vergne will go into partnership with Mr. Lyle A. Dickey.

The Newell party of Illinois now at the Hawaiian, will leave on the Hall for the Garden Isle this afternoon, there to indulge in the pleasures of sight seeing. The Newells are enjoying a splendid time on the islands.

There is no little conjecture at the police station as to who will be appointed to fill Judge de la Vergne's place, when he steps down and out of the judicial seat. Mr. Eddings' name was the one that seemed to meet with most favor at the station yesterday.

Augustus Toellner, one of the best known journalists of Washington, came down on the Miowera. Mr. Toellner was an active worker for John R. Maple in the late senatorial contest in that State, but his candidate was defeated by George Turner. Mr. Toellner will remain here for six months.

Castle & Cooke, Limited, wish to have it stated in answer to numerous inquiries, that the fire of last Saturday was caused by a kerosene oil stove, and not from their New Process Gasoline Stove, as some have thought. Also, that of the many New Process Stoves now in use in Honolulu there has not yet been a single accident.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonnet Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

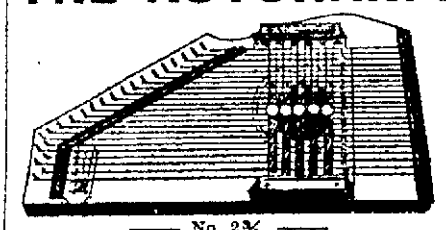
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked, And We answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



No. 23.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS & CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana the same day; Makukona, Kawahae and Lapaohoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon. LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Mar 26	Friday	Aug. 20
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	*Tuesday	Aug. 31
Friday	Apr. 16	*Friday	Sep. 10
Tuesday	Apr. 27	*Tuesday	Sep. 21
*Friday	May 7	*Friday	Oct. 1
Tuesday	May 18	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	May 28	Friday	Oct. 22
*Tuesday	June 8	*Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	June 18	*Friday	Nov. 12
*Tuesday	June 29	*Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Friday	July 9	*Friday	Dec. 3
*Tuesday	July 20	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	July 30	*Friday	Dec. 24
*Tuesday	Aug. 10		

Will call at Pohnolki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapaohoe, Makukona and Kawahae same day; Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	May 14	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	June 4	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	June 25	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	July 6	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	July 16	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohnolki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo, a good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. E. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	from San Francisco	San Francisco or
from Vancouver.	Vancouver.		
1897.	1897.		
On or about	On or about		

Australia	..Mch 30	Rio Janeiro	..Mar 23
Coptic	..Apr 8	Warrimoo	..Mar 24
Mariposa	..Apr 8	Monowai	..Apr 1
Warrimoo	..Apr 16	Gaelic	..Apr 3
Rio Janeiro	..Apr 17	Australia	..Apr 7
Australia	..Apr 27	Doric	..Apr 23
Monowai	..May 6	Miowera	..Apr 24
Peking	..May 8	Alameda	..Apr 29
Miowera	..May 18	China	..May 4
Doric	..May 18	Australia	..May 5
Australia	..May 25	Peru	..May 23
Alameda	..Jun 8	Warrimoo	..May 24
Belgie	..Jun 5	Mariposa	..May 27
Peru	..Jun 15	Coptic	..Jun 1
Warrimoo	..Jun 16	Australia	..Jun 2
Australia	..Jun 22	Gaelic	..Jun 20
		Monowai	..Jun 24
		Miowera	..Jun 24
		Peking	..Jun 29
		Australia	..Jun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuanu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Agents, Honolulu.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, angels. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here:

UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

Extraordinary Opportunity.

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is selling DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 6s. to 21s upon a single watch. Retail watch dealers and jewelers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our specialty only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this, of course, being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring), thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognized to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1862, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case, and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months, should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.
All articles sold are delivered, post free and custom duty paid, to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.
All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:

A. Stem-winder, sterling silver, hall marked, jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch.....	\$ 3
AA. The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved..	5
B. Gold stem-winder, hall marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 13 actions, with gold or steel hands, small second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc.....	10
BB. The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper.....	17
C. Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement, of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches.....	20
CC. The same watch with double	

WERE PUT ABOARD

Japanese to Return to Their Native Land.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Very Few Have Qualifications to Permit Landing.

Obstreperous Mate Declined to Lower Gangplank—Officer Toma is Jealous.

Yesterday was a very busy day among the officials and Japanese at the quarantine station. Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle, Secretary Marx and Interpreter Doyle went to the station at 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained until late at night investigating the cases of the Japanese. Consul General Shimamura and the secretary of the Legation, Mr. Mimashi, conducted a separate investigation for the Consul's private information. Between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Consul General Shimamura the greatest harmony existed, and Secretary Mimashi stated last night that their investigation had ended.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. 146 Japanese were sent in the Shinshu-Maru's boats from the quarantine station to the steamer. Out of those investigated yesterday, 68, of whom 14 were women, were found to be legally entitled to land and were permitted to go up town. This is the result of the more careful investigation given by the Government. The men proved to the satisfaction of Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle that they were the bona-fide possessors of the necessary amount of money. The women proved themselves the wives of 14 of the men. Some of the 54 men had, besides the money qualifications, contracts to work for individuals. Under these circumstances the immigrants had a right to come off the "panhandle" and stop on shore.

By 10 p. m. two more batches of 141 and 52, respectively, were disqualified, and Chester Doyle was sent to the steamer to notify the captain to send his boats to quarantine pier to receive the passengers. The captain, being absent, the message was communicated to the mate, who promptly declined to lower a boat or take the people aboard. Mr. Doyle returned to the station and reported progress. He was told to go back again and notify the captain or mate that if the boats were not at the pier by the time the Japanese reached there, shore boats would be called into service, the expense of which would be charged to the steamer, and that clearance papers would not be issued until the bill was paid.

This brought the mate partly to time, for he lowered the boats, but refused to lower the gang plank. When the Japanese left the wharf, Doyle and some policemen accompanied them to see them safely aboard. On reaching the steamer the gang plank was not lowered, and the mate steadfastly refused to let it down. Doyle and some officers were equal to the emergency, however. They climbed over the side and lowered it, then placed the men safely on the steamer's deck.

When the second lot were in the corral waiting to be released, it was noticed that they seemed very anxious to leave, and when the gate was opened they made a dash for the pier. For men who were making a legal fight to remain in the country, this was at least peculiar, and seemed to the officials worth inquiring into. It transpired, later, that Officer Toma, in his zeal to get his countrymen away, told them they were going up town. When they reached the wharf and heard they were to go to Japan, they rebelled and wanted an explanation, which they received, and then got into the boats.

While the transportation of the men was being affected the investigation continued. Each immigrant was brought in the presence of the Minister and Collector General, and if they did not possess the necessary qualifications they were rejected. At 11:30 p. m. a lot of 85 were sent off without difficulty either with them or the officers of the steamer. Up to that hour there had been sent to the Shinshu-Maru 121 rejected men, and these without trouble, except that which took place between the Japanese mate of the steamer and Chester Doyle.

Shortly after midnight the investigation was finished. Of the 14 remaining, 25 were rejected and 17 permitted to go up town for the reason that the examination disclosed the fact that they had a right to land.

The purser of the steamer lost his head and took the number of each passenger sent out. He questioned Interpreter Doyle anxiously as to who the steamship company should look to for payment of the passage of the men, and shuddered when told they were dead-heads.

The woman who was confined on Thursday, together with her husband, will remain in the country, and will leave the station as soon as the woman is able to be moved. This ends one of the most celebrated events in the history of the Republic. The prophecy of the multitude that the Japanese would all be permitted to remain here has not been fulfilled, for out of 535 only 122 were found to possess a legal right to land. The investigation by Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle, after the Court had decided the right of the Collector General in the premises, has caused much comment by the public and the fact that it was difficult and sometimes impossible, for any of the newspapers to secure information as to the intention of the Government.



JOHN ARBuckle, THE COFFEE KING.

According to his own testimony at the trust investigation in New York, John Arbutuckle, of Brooklyn, fixes the price of every pound of coffee used in the United States. The Sugar Trust has gone into the coffee business and is cutting down his profits.

made the comment all the stronger. The impression prevailed that Minister Cooper and Collector General Castle intended to smoothe matters over and permit the men and women to land, whether they had the right or not. The result of the investigation proves the intentions of the officials mentioned, and, in all probability the gossips will have another reason to give as to why the Japanese did not stay in Hawaii.

It has been said that foreigners, other than Japanese, are not questioned regarding the source of the money in their possession when they reach here. One case in point will prove that nationality has nothing to do with a man who comes here without money. About two years ago an individual reached here from San Francisco without funds, but a friend who met the steamer on arrival handed him \$50 to show to the customs officers. Three days afterward he applied to the American Relief Society for assistance. Close questioning on the part of an officer of the society brought out the above facts. The matter reached the Police Department and the man was located and put on board a vessel bound for the Coast. For neglecting the law governing the case the steamship company had to pay the man's passage.

MORE JAPANESE

Large Number from Sakura Maru.

All Free Laborers—Examination Yesterday—No Information as to Result.

The steamship Sakura-Maru, which arrived off port on Friday, has on board 317 Japanese free laborers, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are eligible to land here, they were subjected to a rigid examination yesterday. Port Surveyor Stratemyer conducted for the Custom House, and Alex. St. Martin Mackintosh of the Foreign Office, Mr. Weaver, stenographer for W. R. Castle, attorney, and Chester A. Doyle, official interpreter, were sworn in as clerks.

The investigation began on the steamer, Captain Brady and the purser lending every possible assistance to the officers in their work. As the ship's papers regarding the immigrants, tallied exactly with the passports of the men, the officers left for the quarantine station to question the passengers.

Up to 7 p. m., when the investigation closed for the day, having continued since 6 a. m., but 30 of the passengers had been examined. No information could be obtained as to the status of the men, the Department refusing to report until the work was completed.

At 6 o'clock this morning the examination will begin another session, which will continue until the balance of the cases have been investigated. It is understood that any of the immigrants not legally entitled to a landing here, will be put aboard the steamer to be returned to Japan. This is found necessary from the fact that the steamer will not stop here on her return trip from Seattle. The steamer is in excellent condition in point of cleanliness, and the officers very different in character from those on the Shinshu-Maru. It was learned from one of them that a steamer with 400 Japanese passengers for Honolulu, is now on the way here from Japan.

Shinshu Maru Departs.

At 6 p. m., Saturday the Shinshu Maru weighed her anchors and left for Japan with her 449 rejected Japanese laborers aboard. All along the wharves were their friends saying goodbye and keeping up a constant chatter, until the steamer got out beyond the lighthouse. There was nothing at all exciting in this return home of the rejected Japanese. Congregated around the rail of the forecastle head, they laughed and waived their adieus as if nothing disagreeable had happened.

The Investigation.

In yesterday's issue of the Advertiser mention was made of Consul General Shimamura being present at the morning session on Thursday. The Consul General requests the Advertiser to say that he was at quarantine only in the afternoon.

FAVORED NATION

"British Review" Says 'Tis United States.

Americans Can Do Things Others Cannot—Hence the Wall.

The following article from the British Review has been forwarded to this paper for publication:

The great nations of the civilized world are the British, the French, the German, the Italian, the Austrian, the Russian, the Dutch; the Japanese are still on their promotion, and the Spaniards, Turks and Chinese may for the moment be left out of the category. There is only one great nation to add to these—the American—and we have only to consider for a little to see in what a peculiar relation the American people stand toward all others. Americans as individuals and the United States as a Government are the spoils children of civilization. The expression is not used in any hostile sense. "Spoiling" is often very good for children; it brings them out, and gives them an ease in society and a power of self-assertion which a naturally diffident boy or girl will never attain if treated on more Spartan principles. But isn't the fact itself certain enough? There is no difference in the American, certainly. But there is a tacit sort of conspiracy among other nations to give him a license which none of them would allow to any of the other nations. In conversation, in society, the American man and woman may question even our dearest beliefs, overlook our most rooted prejudices, outrage our most sacred conventions, set at naught our etiquette. Nobody is angry—when Americans do this. The grumblers in France and Germany who abuse John Bull for his bad taste and his ill-behavior when traveling are silent when Uncle Sam does much worse. It is not merely that they think he knows no better; they begin to doubt if he may not be in the right. At any rate, he doesn't matter. The Americans are privileged.

The American Government has a similar license. We have only to remember the way our own Government treats the United States to realize this. But if Great Britain is supposed to have a motherly regard, and therefore a specially friendly disposition toward our so-called Anglo-Saxon kinsfolk—most of whom are not Anglo-Saxons—the tendency to give the United States a position apart is to be seen just as much in its relations with other governments. The obvious reason is that America has proclaimed her abstention from a "foreign policy," and that foreign countries do not come into collision with her in their own foreign affairs. But the fact remains that both Great Britain and Europe generally "stand" thines from the United States Government that would provoke a serious rupture as between any of the European nations themselves. Take the Kelley dispute with Austria, for instance. In 1895 President Cleveland nominated to the Embassy at Rome a Mr. Kelley whom King Humbert declined to receive because he had been notorious for an attack upon Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, transferred Mr. Kelley to Vienna. But Count Kalnoky also had objections. Mr. Kelley was a Jewess, and Jews are not appreciated in Austria. Count Kalnoky accordingly asked that Mr. Kelley be sent somewhere else. What happened? Mr. Bayard lectured the Austrian Government as if it were a fourth-form schoolboy. Mr. Kelley was an American citizen, and as such good enough for anybody; and the United States believed in religious liberty, and if Jews were good enough for President Cleveland they were fifty times too good for an emperor. If Lord Salisbury had said these things it is difficult to imagine the results. But Austria took it quite calmly from America. It only meant that for some time there was no American Minister in Vienna.

Take another instance which shows the United States Government doing a thing which has only just called down on ourselves the censure of the whole continent. We have our own Jameson raid, but the United States has had its Jameson raid and nobody has said a word about it. In what respect, except the absence of any publicity, does the action of Mr. Stevens

In Hawaii in 1893 differ from Dr. Jameson's in the Transvaal in 1895? Mr. Stevens, the American Minister at Honolulu, organized a revolution against Queen Liliuokalani, obtained marines and sailors from the American warship in the harbor, occupied the town, deposed the Queen, and proclaimed a Republic. It is just as if Dr. Jameson had not been stopped at Krugersdorp, but had marched into Johannesburg safely and made a successful revolution. What has happened? Did the United States repudiate Mr. Stevens? Not at all. President Cleveland did his best to restore the Queen, but Congress defeated him, and President Dole and his friends still rule a Republic in Hawaii, and by the latest accounts a pretty mess they are making of it. But the point is that this upset of a friendly sovereign was effected by a responsible American Minister, and without a word of protest, or reproach, or hindrance from the other nations concerned in the prosperity or the status quo of Hawaii. Let us imagine, if we can, what the civilized world would have said if the English Consul at Honolulu had acted like Mr. Stevens, and his coup d'etat had been winked at by the British Cabinet and Parliament.

TANTALUS COFFEE.

H. W. Schmidt Gets Satisfactory Report From Hamburg.

H. W. Schmidt has in his store in the von Holt block several small bags of coffee, picked from trees growing on his Tantalus property. The trees are practically uncultivated, but the yield is large.

Some time ago Mr. Schmidt sent samples of his coffee to the leading dealers in Hamburg, and by the last steamer received a very satisfactory letter in reply. The dealers report the "pea-berries" as worth 24 8-10 cents per pound, less expenses. The unpicked berries are quoted at 20 cents per pound, or about the same as in the United States.

While there is no advantage gained in shipping such a long distance, Mr. Schmidt thinks it may open another market and eventually create a rivalry which would result in better prices for the Hawaiian coffee planter. At his Tantalus place, Mr. Schmidt has only five acres planted in coffee, the difficulty in obtaining a competent person to take care of his place preventing him from increasing the acreage. He feels encouraged over the report from Hamburg, as it proves that coffee of superior quality can be grown at high altitudes on Oahu.

House Boat on the Bay.

A movement has been started to secure subscriptions to stock for a company, the purpose of which will be to build a house-boat on the bay. Its dimensions will be such as to accommodate a large number of dancers, and to admit of handsome decorations. If the boat is built, it will be leased by the company to persons who wish to give dances on moonlight nights.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude thereof, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mare Island's New Captain.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Herbert has ordered Capt. Henry Glass, detached from command of the battleship Texas, and to do duty as captain of the Mare Island Navy-yard, on March 31st.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Timely Talk.

With a steady rising thermometer heralding the approach of summer, it behooves us to look about for the means whereby we may, in a manner, resist the oppressive heat that obtains here.

Prompted by experience, we have secured a number of NOVELTIES, which we are sanguine will be appreciated.

The "Gem" Ice Shavers have proved themselves the most satisfactory on the market. Every householder should possess one.

Then we have a new thing in Cold Drink Mixers with strainers complete. These are really indispensable to a home. We have them in both electro and silver plate.

Another "notion" to which we would call attention, is a Cigar Ash Tray in electro plate.

This little concern can be attached, by means of a clip, to any article of furniture, and is as ornamental as useful.

It is quite surprising to note the number of advertisements that appear in the daily papers, for lost or stolen dogs.

We have Collars to suit all kinds of dogs, at all prices and in all styles.

Save the cost of advertisements and present your pup with one.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL STREET.

HAWAIIAN PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

M. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for March, 1897. Notes on Current Topics. Beet and Cane Sugars—Live and Let Live. Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane. Hawaiian National Finances and Population. Fertilizer Control. The Outlook for Coffee. Profit Sharing. Sugar Review for 1896. The Sugar Industry in British Guiana for 1896. Cash or Credit. Labor on Plantations—A Plea for the Abolition of Penal Contracts.

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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenborg" and "J. C. Pflieger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole skins, Meltons, Serge, Kammatras, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 8d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

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Live Stock.

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations.

MUCH MARCHING

Japanese of Maui Expected to See Their Consul-General.

PEACE AND QUIET NOW REIGN

Knights of Pythias Entertain Royally.

Makawao Literary Society Enjoys Its March Evening—Sugar Around the Horn.

MAUI, March 20.—The March evening of the Makawao Literary Society took place last evening in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The function was largely attended, and the following program was full of spice and variety:

Piano Solo.....Mrs. W. O. Aiken
Reading—The Brownies in March.....Miss May Baldwin
Trio—Three Naughty Boys from School.....Messrs. Baldwin, Nicoll and Lindsey.
Recitation.....Miss Lottie Baldwin
Solo—The Little Green Apple.....Mr. Dickey
Violin Solo.....Miss Kate Watson
Vocal Solo.....Mr. H. Shaw
Reading of an Original Poem.....
Vocal Solo.....Miss Fleming
Whistling Chorus—Listen to the Mocking Bird.

Miss Baldwin's reading was illustrated by a series of interesting tableaux, in which brownies were prominent. The trio was a humorous parody on Gilbert and Sullivan's "Three Little Maids from School." Mr. Shaw's original poem was entitled, "Star of Hawaii," and dealt with the popular subject of annexation to America. Miss Fleming's simple solo, "Old Country," was rendered most artistically. Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. Ainsworth and Mrs. McKay were among the strangers present.

Wednesday evening, the 17th, the Knights of Pythias' ball took place in the large hall of the Wailuku skating rink. The interior was most lavishly decorated with gay bunting and ropes of ferns. Fifteen large American and Hawaiian flags adorned conspicuous places, and on the left wall appeared a most attractive design bearing the emblem of the order, surrounded by the inscription, "Welcome—Aloha Lodge, No. 2, K. of P." The grand march took place at 8 p. m., under the direction of Floor Manager W. H. Campbell, assisted by an efficient committee, and the clock pointed to 4 a. m. ere the final dance was finished. A fine supper was enjoyed at midnight by the hundred guests present.

Wednesday morning, the 17th, the Japanese "light brigade" of Spreckelsville was again on the march. This time it was "forward" to Kahului to greet their Consul General who did not arrive, but in his stead the secretary of the Japanese Legation and Paul Neuman, who will defend the leaders. After a short stay they marched quietly back again. It is true, that during the night of their Wailuku visit (the 12th) the town was patrolled by about 50 police and citizen guards. No demonstration whatever was reported. The trial of the five leaders will take place on the 22d.

Mrs. Roberts and Miss Roberts are guests at Haiku. Mrs. Robert Lewers who has been at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's for some time, returns to Honolulu today to see her husband prior to his departure for California. Miss Every of England, who recently "has done" Australia, Samoa and Fiji, is also at Mrs. Bailey's. Inspector General Townsend has gone to Hana overland and Mr. J. P. Cooke is in Kona.

Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakuaopoko gave an afternoon tea Thursday. There were between 20 and 30 ladies present, and each one brought a photograph of herself as a child. The occasion was made most pleasing in a social way by the recognition of the different likenesses.

The schooner Allen A. Schage master, arrived on the 17th, 23 days from New Whatcom, Wash. with a deck-load of lumber for Kahului Railroad Company, and the balance for Mahukona. The schooner H. N. Kimball, Guttmerson master, arrived on the 18th, 13 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for Haiku and Paia.

Departures, today, the 20th: The schooner H. C. Wright, Olsen master, with a cargo of Haiku and Paia sugar, for San Francisco markets. On the 17th, the J. C. Glade, Stege master, sailed out in fine style, laden with 22,098 bags of Paia, Hamakuaopoko and Spreckelsville sugar. This is the first shipment direct from Kahului to New York. On the 20th the schooner Allen A. sailed to Mahukona to deliver the balance of her lumber.

The schooner Albert Myer will sail with a sugar cargo in several days. The brig Lurline is expected.

The weather, generally is pleasant, with the customary trades from the northeast.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING
Kauai Treated to Most Severe Weather.

KEALIKU, Kauai, March 20.—Sunday (the 11th inst.) a second severe thunder storm visited this section causing considerable damage. John W. Neal's residence at Kapaa was struck by lightning, causing consternation to the inmates, but injuring no one. The storm continued with increased vio-

lence during the night and Monday. The rainfall exceeded any experienced in this section for years past. Wash-outs and damage to roads are reported throughout the district.

Early in the morning of Friday (the 19th inst.) Mrs. Frank B. Smith of Kealia presented her husband, who is timekeeper in the office of the Mahe Sugar Company with a six-pound daughter. Mother and child are both doing well.

The James Makee was unable to effect a landing at Kapaa Tuesday morning, owing to the heavy sea, and was obliged to put in at Hanamaulu. After waiting a day she returned to Honolulu without discharging Kealia and Kapaa freight. Friday morning she returned and succeeded in making her moorings at Kapaa, and landing her freight, after which she loaded 2,500 bags M. S. Co.'s sugar, and 230 do rice and got away for the city the same afternoon. Balance of sugar in warehouse at Kapaa, 3,000 bags.

The weather is clear and warm, the wind shifting to the southward, with falling barometer, and prospects fair for some more thunder.

Young Men's Research.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Research Club was held at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Birnie last night. Edward Farmer, a teacher at Kalihi-aina, read a brief but interesting paper on "Single Tax." In it, Mr. Farmer presented his own views, and an analysis of the opinions of Henry George, Professor Ely and others. The strongest point in the paper was in bringing out the seeming injustice of the present system. Next month the subject for discussion will be "The Probabilities of the Japanese and Chinese Races Dominating in the West." After the discussion last night the club was entertained with refreshments by the host and hostess.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

THE RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A PROMINENT MAN.

Worn Out by Exposure and Broken Down in Health He Was in Misery for Months.

From the News, Clarksburg, W. Va.

In the interest of common humanity, your reporter has the honor to send you an interesting and profitable interview had with one of Harrison County's most highly esteemed citizens, concerning his narrow and miraculous escape from death. The person referred to is Mr. Floyd E. Barnett, of Jarvisville, West Virginia, who is well known throughout Harrison County and other sections of the State.

Mr. Barnett's narrative is as follows: "I live at Jarvisville, West Virginia, was born and raised there, and am thirty-nine years of age. I am a farmer by occupation, and the exposure and hardships incident to this life finally overcame a strong constitution, and in the month of May, 1894, I was seized with what the medical fraternity pronounced sciatic rheumatism.

"The disease was first felt in the hip and soon became severely painful. Within a short time the whole lower extremity was affected and became terribly swollen, and at times the pain which was almost unbearable, extended up into the shoulder. I consulted the best physicians and specialists in the country, some of whom treated me some time, but to no successful purpose. I used various patent medicines and liniments of wide recommendation, but none of them gave relief. I worried along this way for some months, being unable to work, and at times unable to move. I became restless at night and could not sleep. The disease seemed to affect my heart, and it was utterly impossible to lie on my left side on account of the seriousness of the pain at the heart.

"My condition seemed a hopeless one, and I was much discouraged, when by chance I happened to read an account in the Wheeling Independent of the wonderful cure of a person afflicted like myself, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had effected. This was some time in the month of December. I immediately procured a box, and began to use them. A change commenced at once.

"I continued to take the pills, until I felt entirely cured. Today I am a well and sound man. The pills not only cured my rheumatism, but drove that troublesome pain from my heart as well. For more than a year now I have not been troubled in the slightest with either malady, or any other for that matter. I am a strong man and perform as much manual labor as any farmer."

Mr. Barnett is a man highly respected for veracity. His statements are corroborated by his neighbors, and his recovery is ascribed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. As he talked to your reporter, he showed every sign of being a man in excellent health, and only too glad to tell the simple story of how his life was saved by the use of the pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. They have been used as such in general practice for many years, and their success in curing various afflictions without any other medicines was so great that they were prepared in quantities, and placed within the reach of everyone. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Sold by all dealers in medicine, and by Hollister Drug Company, Hoboken Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve. It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed. It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove most convincing. In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPRINKLE CURE TREATMENT. Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

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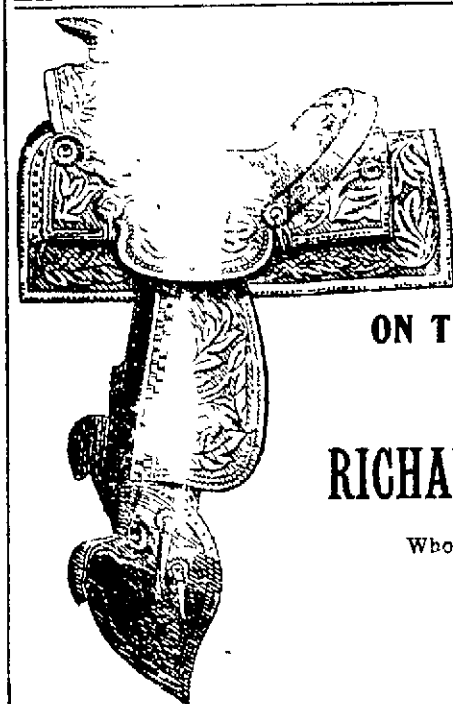


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Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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HIGH GRADE

Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE, Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER, For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL, For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK, For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

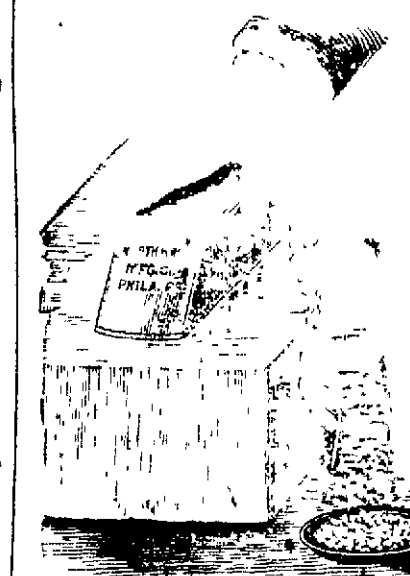
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Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.



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This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

J. S. WALKER

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,181.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0
Paid up Capital 2,601,016 2 9
2-Fire Fund 2,144,614 19 5
3-Life and Annuity Funds 412,438,181 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASE OF KIDNAP

Rev. J. P. Lytton's Actions are Explained.

Diocesan Magazine Refutes Story From San Francisco—Many Misfortunes.

In the current issue of the Diocesan Magazine the editor refutes the article regarding Rev. J. P. Lytton which appeared in the San Francisco Post and tells another story of the details of Mr. Lytton's stay in San Francisco.

The first part of the story is as follows: "Last summer, in the city of San Francisco, our worthy citizen, Mr. James Campbell, was entrapped and narrowly escaped with his life from the den of thieves in which he had been chained down. And now the Rev. James P. Lytton has fallen among thieves in the same city, who spared no pains to rob him of his reputation and character, and ruin him for life. Our readers have some of them been shocked by an article copied into the Pacific Commercial Advertiser from the San Francisco Post, that purported to describe his goings on both on board the steamship Australia and in San Francisco. We say some, because malignity and falsehood were so apparent between the lines of the article that the majority of readers can hardly fail to have detected internal evidence which rendered it wholly unworthy of credence.

"It is enough to state that the charges brought against Mr. Lytton by the Post were of so grave a nature, that, were there any solid foundation for them, they would subject him to trial in an ecclesiastical court, and, if proven, would require his deposition or at least suspension from the ministry of the Church.

"This being so, very careful inquiry has been made into the allegations, with this result:

"With regard to the voyage to the Coast, an assurance has been given over the joint signatures of the chief officer, and the doctor of the steamship Australia, that there was nothing in Mr. Lytton's conduct on board unbecoming a clergyman. Mr. Lawless also corroborates what Mr. Lytton himself asserts that as to playing 'poker' he doesn't even know how to play it.

"Next, it may not be generally known that Mr. Lytton, though apparently vigorous, is a very sick man. As an old soldier he is not one to let his ailments be known to the public. Hence, few are aware that he did not escape scot free from the campaign in which he served. He was often quite exhausted after officiating at one service on Sunday; on the Sundays, on which he was responsible for three services in the Bishop's absence, it took him two or three days to recuperate.

"His chronic ailment being aggravated by a severe cold caught two days before landing in San Francisco, he was in a state of nervous prostration when he reached his hotel. And from all that has been learned his condition became such that he ought not to have been allowed to go about the city by himself. Then followed a series of misfortunes which in a less weak condition he would probably have avoided. Whether they occurred through sheer accident, or through advantage being taken of his prostrated condition mentally and bodily is immaterial to this discussion; the facts, however, remain that he was driven by a hackman to a house he had no intention of visiting, and through the loss of a considerable sum of money he was compelled to telegraph for the means of continuing his journey to Denver. These mishaps furnished the scribbler in the Post with the warp on which he wove his tissue of calumny.

"What has so far been said will doubtless be sufficient to satisfy every fair-minded person that certain incidents which are admitted furnish no ground whatever for the charges made by the Post and repeated by the Advertiser.

"There is, however, another side to this episode which every one is interested in looking into. Is it credible that guests at the Occidental are shadowed by emissaries of the Press? By no means. What object could a San Francisco paper have in giving or procuring to give a detailed account of the actions of a clergyman who was an entire stranger to that city, whose name was probably unknown except to the editors? To this question there is only the answer. None at all unless it was paid for inserting it."

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

Facts Brought Out by Lexow Investigation.

Mr. Havemeyer on the witness stand on Saturday gave the first exact figures that have ever been made public concerning the actual Sugar Trust profits. Prior to 1886, he said, the profit in refining was 19 mills per pound—15 mills of which was given by the tariff, or an average of \$38,000,000 profit per year upon a total invested capital of \$24,013,008 in 1890.

Since the formation of the Trust and the decrease in the protection the profit has not materially declined. Mr. Havemeyer gives it as follows for the past eleven years:

Year.	Net profit	Total consumption.	Total profit.
1886	\$15.34	1,450,280	\$22,385,355
1887	15.07	1,381,714	20,822,429
1888	28.22	1,519,283	42,874,166
1889	27.10	1,416,274	38,381,025
1890	15.88	1,476,377	23,444,866
1891	18.03	1,888,851	34,055,983
1892	23.07	1,852,370	42,577,215
1893	25.76	1,906,758	48,818,086
1894	18.09	2,012,711	36,409,986
1895	19.74	1,919,744	37,961,815
1896	20.26	2,100,000	42,756,000

Of this total profit, Mr. Havemeyer says that from 75 to 80 per cent be-

longs to the American Refining Company or Sugar Trust.

The actual amount of capital invested in sugar refining in the United States is given in the census of 1880 at \$27,432,500 and of 1890 at \$24,432,500. For twenty-five years prior to 1886 there was a private trust to control prices, and the organization of the public and chartered Sugar Trust by some members of the private trust was partly to control prices and regulate production, and partly to get \$60,000,000 in lump sum from the general public by selling out future profits. Of the \$73,000,000 stock in 1893 The World showed that less than \$13,000,000 represented property. Of the \$58,000,000 of stock now, Mr. Havemeyer acknowledges that it represents less than \$20,000,000—80 per cent of the \$24,000,000 invested in 1890. His admission of profits of 20 per cent on this four-fifths watered stock shows how easily sugar fortunes were made between 1876 and 1886, when there was a profit of 2 cents per pound upon an average yearly product of 2,000,000,000 pounds, of which three-fourths were given to the sugar men by the protective tariff—a yearly profit exceeding 100 per cent.

It is not to be expected that any practical good will come from Mr. Lexow's committee; but if it will continue to stir these trusts as to make the members blurt out the truth now and then, as Mr. Havemeyer has, it will not have been altogether in vain. —New York Herald, February 10th.

LATEST FROM SOUDAN.

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Making Advances Up the Nile.

LONDON, March 6.—News from the Sudan shows that great excitement prevails there. The Dervishes are making great preparations in view of the projected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on Berber. The Khalifa is relying on Osman Digna to repel the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the Nile, and has appointed him Governor of Berber. Osman Digna has taken up his quarters at Berber and called out upward of 25,000 Dervishes, many of whom are well armed with rifles, recently purchased by the Khalifa from Abyssinia.

Advices from Egyptian spies, however, indicate that the mass of the Dervishes are reluctant to fight, and that Osman Digna has been compelled to dispatch a force of 3,000 men to traverse the country, calling upon the Arabs to join his standard under the penalty of death.

The first news in 10 months has also been received from the European prisoners at Omdurman, the headquarters of the Khalifa. They are in a state of great anxiety, and fear they will be massacred if the Khalifa finds he is unable to resist the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

FOR A PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Antiquated Ideas Being Revived in New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Senator Lamey and Assemblyman Bruhn have been requested to introduce in the State Legislature a bill which provides for the placing under the supervision of State officials all the newspapers published in the State. The measure provides that within 20 days after the passage of the act the Legislature shall appoint in each county of the State having a population of 10,000 or more, men suitable to act as censors of all newspapers published in the county. Any person writing or causing to be printed any article or portion of an article not approved by the censor shall be guilty of a felony, and the penalty for conviction thereof shall be imprisonment in the State penitentiary not exceeding five years or not less than three months for plaintiff for \$2,109.26, with or both.

White Settlers Expelled.

PENDER, Neb., March 6.—Excitement again prevails here over the forcible removal of settlers from the reservation. It is a revival of the trouble which provoked a Congressional investigation last year. J. S. Hogan and family have been ejected. The Indian police lay in ambush, expecting Hogan and his wife to pass, which they did. A fight took place, and it was with considerable difficulty that Hogan was overpowered. He was put in irons and taken to the agency. A. J. Haniki and two or three other families will be removed also.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

Faithful friend, four-footed, Earnest, tried and true, Horseless cabs and wagons Soon will exile you. Never mind, dear horse, Just stand up and grin; City men are despised, and Country'll take you in; There you're viewed with favor; So hold up your head; There they do not deem you Quite as good as dead. Pierce electric currents Drive you out of town; Cable cars and trolleys Force your value down; But there is a refuge, honest friend and true, In the open country For the likes of you.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Sakura-Marui came into port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at 6 a. m. Sunday. Her immigrants to the number of 317, were taken to the quarantine, and the freight, something like 450 tons, was discharged, the work being finished about 11 o'clock last night. The fumigating plant was set to work under the superintendence of Health Agent C. B. Reynolds, and all possible "bugs" shocked away. The Pacific Mail wharf was kept in strict quarantine, and Custom House guards could be seen everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Marlon, Greene, San Diego.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)
Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.
Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle.
Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, Newcastle.
Haw bk Rosale, Nissen, Chemafnus, B. C. (in distress).
Am ship E. B. Sutton, Carter, San Francisco.
Am bktns S. G. Wilder, McNeill, San Francisco.
Am bk Amy Turner, Warland, New York.
Am ship Benj. F. Packard, Dickinson, Kobe, Japan.
Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, San Francisco.
Am brig Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.
Am schr Prosper, Johannesen, Port Gamble.
Am bktns Kikikat, Cutler, Port Townsend.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, Nanaimo, B. C.
Am schr J. D. Tallant, Hoffland, Port Townsend.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco.
S. S. Sakura-Marui, Brady, Japan.
Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka.
Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port Angeles.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Am bk Matilda, Port Blakely, Due Sh Echo, Newcastle, Due
Bktns Newboy, Newcastle, Due
Schr Novelty, Newcastle, Due
Sh Kircudbrightshire, Due
Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona) Feb. 17
Bk Seminole, Newcastle, Mch. 7
Schr Olga, Newcastle, April 13
Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool, May 30
Bk Iolan, New York, June 20

ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 19.
Smr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Smr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Am schr J. D. Tallant, Hoffland, from Port Townsend.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, from San Francisco.
Smr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, March 20.
Smr Kaeha, Smythe, from Oahu ports.
Smr Mokoli, Neilsen, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Smr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Smr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Smr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.
Smr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.
Sunday, March 21.
Smr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Smr Helene, Fitzgerald, from Pahuau.
Smr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Smr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii and Maui.
Smr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Monday, March 22.
Am steam whaler Jeanette, Mewth, from San Francisco.
Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, from San Francisco.
Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, from Port Angeles.

DEPARTURES.

C.-A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for the Colonies.
S. S. Mount Lebanon, McLean, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Smr Kaala, Mosher, for Puuiki.

Saturday, March 20.
Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.
Am schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, for San Francisco.
Am schr Fred E. Sander, Carlson, for San Francisco.
Smr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Monday, March 22.
U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, for San Francisco.
Smr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Smr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
Smr Mokoli, Neilsen, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Smr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Smr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Smr Noeau, Pederson, for Kilauea.
Smr Kaena, Smythe, for Waialeale, Puuiki and Mokuleia.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona, and Kau at 10 a. m.
Smr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kailiwhai and Hanalei, at 4 p. m.
Smr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Eleale, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.
Smr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Smr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha at 4 p. m.
Smr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per smr Mikahala, March 19 Mrs. Bryant and child, W. L. Stanley and six on deck.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr Mauna Loa, March 19. C. Friberg, C. B. Reynolds, James Cunningham, Joseph Napapa, Mrs. A. de Breteville and child Mrs. G. D. Schrader, Mrs. Eunice Punt, Mrs. E. Kanaha,

Mrs. J. L. Kaulukou, Ah Nee, Ah Sani and wife and 36 on deck.

From Hanakua, per smr Iwalani, March 21.—Mrs. W. H. Rickard and 20 on deck.

From Kauai, per smr Ke Au Hou, March 21.—C. H. Tutu.

From Kauai, per smr W. G. Hall, March 21.—W. H. Rice and child, A. B. Lindsay and wife, Dr. Walters, T. Hoffman, A. Fosa, C. Day, Dr. George H. Huddy, J. W. Girvin, J. K. Farley and 40 on deck.

From Kauai, per smr Kauai, March 20.—H. Morrison, Charles Gay, Miss Gay, Miss Louisa Kala and 12 on deck.

From Kauai, per smr Waialeale, March 20.—C. von Hamm and one on deck.

From Kapaa, per smr James Makee, March 20.—Chang Kim and seven on deck.

From Maui ports, per smr Claudine, March 21.—C. L. Wight, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Miss L. H. Roberts, Miss K. Cornwell, W. H. Cornwell, George Forsyth, Edgar Morton, Ah Ming, Young Young, Pedro de Coitos, wife and son and 43 on deck.

IMPORTS.

From Port Townsend, per bktn Kikikat, March 16.—496,007 ft. rough lumber, 83,279 ft. dressed lumber, 3,750 pickets, 5,000 4-foot laths, 5,200 6-foot laths, 50,000 shingles for Wilder & Co.
From Port Townsend, per schr J. D. Tallant, March 19.—671,601 ft. rough N. W., 43,341 ft. dressed N. W., 180,000 shingles, consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Nanaimo, B. C., per bk Highland Light, March 17.—980 tons Departure Bay coal for Allen & Robinson.
From Port Gamble, per schr Prosper, March 15.—698,840 ft. rough N. W. lumber, 80,680 dressed N. W. lumber, 400,000 cedar shingles.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktn S. N. Castle, March 16.—Cargo of 12,100 bags sugar, weighing 1,512,500 lbs, valued at \$46,013; also 1,760 bags rice. Total value of cargo, \$53,537.

For San Francisco, per schr Robert Lewers, March 15.—Cargo of 21,220 bags sugar, weighing 2,541,765 lbs, valued at \$75,616.35 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co.

For San Francisco, per schr Transit, March 16.—Cargo of 17,646 bags sugar, weighing 1,934,898 lbs, valued at \$63,902.50, and shipped as follows: 10,990 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. and 6,656 do by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.

BORN.

SMITH.—AT Kealia, Kauai, March 19, 1897, to the wife of F. B. Smith, a daughter.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Warrimoo should be in from the Colonies tomorrow.

The Rio de Janeiro is due from China and Japan today. Another lot of immigrants.

The American steam whaler Jeanette, E. W. Mewth master, arrived off port Sunday, 17 days from San Francisco. She is out on a whaling trip and calls in here for necessary supplies.

The U. S. S. Alert, Hanford commander, put to sea at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, bound to San Francisco. She was accorded a hearty cheer by the men of the Marion as she slowly steamed out of the harbor.

The British bark Semantha sailed for New York with a full cargo of sugar at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She presented a pretty sight as she squared away toward the westward, standing as steady as if there was not a rolling wave under her.

The American schooner Esther Buhne, in the lumber trade between the Sound and Honolulu, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 18 days from Eureka with a cargo of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The American schooner John D. Tallant, Hoffland master, arrived in port and hauled alongside Allen & Robinson's wharf at 7 a. m. yesterday, after a pleasant trip of 20 days from Port Townsend. She brought a cargo of 729,900 feet of lumber for Allen & Robinson, which she will begin discharging immediately.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM.	WIND.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.
1897.	Barom.	Wind.	Therm.	Humid.	Barom.	Wind.	Therm.
Mon.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Tues.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Wed.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Thurs.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Fri.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Sat.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65
Sun.	30.00	SE	65	70	30.00	SE	65

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
Mon.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Tues.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Wed.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Thurs.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Fri.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Sat.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54
Sun.	2:10	8:10	6:50	6:12	10:43	1:54

The times and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group and in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. 0 s. (midnight). Greenwich time, which is 10 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, March 17, 1897.
TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1897, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Fat Beef Cattle, or (2) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed. Cattle to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending September 30, 1897.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid. By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold a portion of the Government tract of Kapahulu, on the southside of Le-ahi, or Diamond Head, containing an area of 3 46-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset Price: \$350.00.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 12th, 1897.

TH. BRANDT, ESQ., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 9th, 1897.

1846-3t

J. A. SCOTT, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, vice W. W. Goodale, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 1st, 1897.

1846-3t

PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 34 lots of land, from 10 to 50 acres each in area, at Kaiwili, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application at the office of E. D. Baldwin, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 30th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholds or Right of Purchase Leases.

For further particulars apply at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 10th, 1897.

1845-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 20th next, 12 o'clock noon, at Front Entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the Lease of land known as the Ili o Kapoia in Waiehu, Maui, including the Poalimas, and containing about 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—21 years.

Upset Rental—\$75 per annum. Payable annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897.

1841-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas—The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, February 6, 1897.